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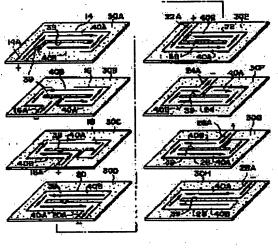
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(54) LAMINATED ELECTRONIC COMPONENT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide laminated electronic component which is subjected to further low ESL treatment.

SOLUTION: Eight internal electrodes 14 to 28 are arranged in dielectric elements via ceramic layers. Cut in sections 39 are formed in each internal electrodes 14 to 28, and pair of current paths 40A and 40B are formed on every internal electrode 14 to 28 surrounding the cut sections 39. One lead-out sections 14A to 28A are respectively led out from all the internal electrodes 14 to 18. Terminal electrodes connected to every lead sections 14A to 28A are respectively arranged on the side of the dielectric element.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Are the laminating mold electronic parts characterized by providing the following, and it follows on the cut section being formed in these internal electrodes, respectively. Even if mutual flows and has little current, the passage section of a pair is formed in reverse sense on both sides of this cut section at an internal electrode mutual. Laminating mold electronic parts characterized by arranging these passage section at a form where current flows to reverse sense mutually among the passage sections which are formed in an internal electrode and adjoin each other through a dielectric layer, respectively A dielectric element assembly formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer It is the internal electrode of a pair as being arranged in a dielectric element assembly, respectively, being separated by dielectric layer that it is few.

[Claim 2] Laminating mold electronic parts according to claim 1 characterized by preparing two or more

cut sections in one internal electrode.

[Claim 3] Claim 1 characterized by connecting an internal electrode to an internal electrode with which the terminal electrodes which it has two or more drawer sections pulled out toward which the side of a dielectric element assembly, and two or more terminal electrodes connected to any of two or more internal electrodes through these drawer sections, respectively are prepared in the same side of a dielectric element assembly, and adjoin each other in the same side differ mutually, or laminating mold electronic parts according to claim 2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the laminating mold electronic parts which it made increase ESR and it not only attains much more low ESL-ization, but controlled vibration of supply voltage, especially is suitable for a decoupling capacitor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] While low-battery-ization progresses to the central processing unit (CPU) carried in digital electronic equipment in the power supply for supply in recent years, the load current is increasing. Therefore, since it became very difficult to suppress fluctuation of supply voltage in an allowed value to the abrupt change of the load current, as shown in drawing 25, the stacked type ceramic condenser 100 called a decoupling capacitor came to be connected to the power supply 102. And he supplies current to CPU104 from this stacked type ceramic condenser 100 at the time of transitional fluctuation of the load current, and is trying to suppress fluctuation of supply voltage. [0003] Here, while the appearance of this conventional capacitor is shown in drawing 27, a internal structure is shown in drawing 28, and the conventional stacked type ceramic condenser 100 is explained below based on these drawings. That is, it considers as the structure where two internal electrodes 114 and 116 overlap through a ceramic base so that electrostatic capacity may be obtained. And the internal electrode 116 is pulled out by the side in which this internal electrode 114 is pulled out by which the side of the four sides which a layered product 112 has, and an internal electrode 114 is pulled out, and the side which counters. Furthermore, the terminal electrode 118 connected to an internal electrode 114 and the terminal electrode 120 connected to an internal electrode 116 are installed in the side which counters both the stacked type ceramic condensers 100 shown in drawing 27, respectively. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with much more high-frequency-izing of the clock frequency of today's CPU, the load current is bigger at high speed, and the equivalent series resistance (ESR) and equivalence serial in TAKUTANSU (ESL) which stacked type ceramic condenser 100 self shown in drawing 25 has came to influence fluctuation of supply voltage greatly.

[0005] That is, not only ESL is high, but in the conventional stacked type ceramic condenser 100, since ESR was low, fluctuation of supply voltage V tended to become large like the above with fluctuation of the load current i shown in drawing 26. Therefore, in order to reduce ESL, making electrostatic capacity increase, the orientation used in the form which arranged two or more capacitors in parallel was suited. The structure specifically formed into the many-items child that ESL should be reduced is adopted, and the appearance of this many-items child type capacitor 110 that turned low ESL is shown in drawing 29. And the conventional many-items child type capacitor 110 is explained below based on this

[0006] The main part portion of the many-items child type capacitor 110 shown in <u>drawing 29</u> is constituted by the layered product 112 of a rectangular parallelepiped configuration, and electrostatic capacity is obtained according to the ceramic base which forms this layered product 112.

[0007] What is shown in drawing 30 as the 1st internal structure of this many-items child type capacitor 110 can be considered. That is, it considers as the structure where four internal electrodes 114 and four internal electrodes 116 overlap by turns through a ceramic base so that electrostatic capacity may be obtained. Furthermore, it has drawer section 114A pulled out one [at a time] by the side of a layered product 112, respectively, these internal electrodes 114 shifting a location mutually, and the internal electrode 116 has drawer section 116A pulled out one [at a time] by the same side as drawer section 114A having been pulled out, respectively. That is, since every four internal electrodes 114 and 116 change a location mutually and are prepared in it, drawer section 114A and every a total of four drawer section 116A will exist, respectively.

[0008] On the other hand, what is shown in <u>drawing 31</u> as the 2nd internal structure of this many-items child type capacitor 110 can be considered. That is, it considers as the structure where two internal electrodes 114 and 116 overlap through a ceramic base so that electrostatic capacity may be obtained. Furthermore, this internal electrode 114 has drawer section 114A pulled out two [at a time] by two sides which counter mutual [of the four sides which a layered product 112 has], respectively, and the internal electrode 116 has drawer section 116A pulled out two [at a time] by the two same sides as drawer section 114A having been pulled out, respectively. That is, drawer section 114A and every a total of four drawer section 116A will exist like the 1st internal structure, respectively. [0009] And in the example by these internal structures, the terminal electrode 118 connected to drawer section 114A and drawer section 116A adjoins each other, respectively, and is installed in two side

section 114A and drawer section 116A adjoins each other, respectively, and is installed in two side 112A of the many-items child type capacitor 110 which shows polarity to drawing 29, considering as reverse by turns.

[0010] Since the polarity of the adjacent drawer sections 114A and 116A comes to differ as the above result, the magnetic flux generated according to the high frequency current which flows in from the terminal electrode 118 is mutually negated by these next door **** drawer section 114A and 116A, and ESL is reduced. In addition, JP,11-144996,A, the United States Patent official report USP No. 5880925, etc. are known as an official report which indicated the technology about these many-items child type multilayer capacitors.

[0011] However, even if it is the many-items child type capacitor 110 shown in <u>drawing 31</u> from <u>drawing 29</u> of the form which arranged two or more capacitors in parallel, as a result of ESR's decreasing further in connection with two or more drawer sections existing, vibration of supply voltage was not fully able to be controlled. This invention aims at offering the laminating mold electronic parts which it makes increase ESR and it not only attains much more low ESL-ization, but can control vibration of supply voltage in consideration of the above-mentioned fact.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A dielectric element assembly formed by laminating mold electronic parts by claim 1 carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer, That it is few as being arranged in a dielectric element assembly, respectively, being separated by dielectric layer An internal electrode of a pair, Are laminating mold electronic parts the bottom and it follows on the cut section being formed in these internal electrodes, respectively. **** -- It is characterized by arranging these passage section at a form where current flows to reverse sense mutually among the passage [where current may flow to reverse sense mutually] sections which the passage section of a pair is formed in an internal electrode on both sides of this cut section at least, is formed in an internal electrode, and adjoins each other through a dielectric layer, respectively.

[0013] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 1, two or more internal electrodes are arranged, respectively, being separated through a dielectric layer in a dielectric element assembly formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layer. Moreover, an internal electrode of these plurality has the cut section, respectively, and a portion of an internal electrode which sandwiched this cut section constitutes the passage section of a pair at least. Furthermore, these passage section is arranged at a form where current flows to reverse sense mutually among the passage sections which are formed in an internal electrode and adjoin each other through a dielectric layer, respectively. And let them be the electrodes of a capacitor arranged at juxtaposition, two or more above-mentioned

internal electrodes countering mutually.

[0014] That is, a portion of an internal electrode which sandwiched the cut section of laminating mold electronic parts concerning this claim is constituted by the passage section of a pair of structure with which ends were connected. For this reason, current comes to flow to hard flow mutually among these passage sections located on both sides of the cut section in the case of energization to these laminating mold electronic parts. Each other is offset so that magnetic flux generated according to high frequency current which flows to an internal electrode may negate each other in connection with this, and an equivalence serial inductance is reduced by lessening a parasitism inductance which the laminating mold electronic parts itself have. Furthermore, since a direction where current flows becomes reverse mutually also among the passage sections of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through a dielectric layer, an equivalence serial inductance comes to be reduced further.

[0015] On the other hand, equivalent series resistance increases at this claim by two or more passage sections which are the ways where the cut section is formed in two or more of these internal electrodes, respectively, and current in an internal electrode flows being connected long and slender. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and laminating mold electronic parts concerning this claim can control vibration of supply voltage now so that suitably as a decoupling capacitor.

[0016] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 2, it has a configuration that two or more cut sections are prepared in one internal electrode other than the same configuration as laminating mold electronic parts of claim 1. Therefore, an effect that the passage section increases three or more effects and equivalent series resistance which two or more formation is carried out and reduce an equivalence serial inductance of claim 1 comes to increase further by two or more cut sections being

prepared in one internal electrode.

[0017] According to the laminating mold electronic parts concerning claim 3, besides the same configuration as laminating mold electronic parts of claim 1 and claim 2 An internal electrode has two or more drawer sections pulled out toward which the side of a dielectric element assembly. Two or more terminal electrodes connected for any of two or more internal electrodes being through these drawer sections, respectively are prepared in the same side of a dielectric element assembly, and it has a configuration of connecting with a differing [the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other in the same side]-mutually internal electrode.

[0018] Therefore, since the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other in the same side of a dielectric element assembly are connected to a mutually different internal electrode, current is passed in a form where the polarity of an adjacent terminal electrode differs mutually and becomes a positive negative electrode one by one by turns in the case of energization to laminating mold electronic parts concerning this claim. Consequently, magnetic flux generated in two or more drawer sections, respectively negates each other according to current which flows mutually at drawer circles at reverse sense, and an effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance of claim 1 comes to arise much more certainly.

[0019]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on a drawing. The many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 of the array mold which is the laminating mold electronic parts concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 3</u> from <u>drawing 1</u>. As shown in these drawings, the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 is constituted by making into the principal part the dielectric element assembly 12 which is a sintered compact of the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped acquired by calcinating the layered product which carried out two or more sheet laminating of the ceramic green sheet.

[0020] The field-like 1st internal electrode 14 is arranged, and, similarly the field-like 2nd internal electrode 16 is arranged in the predetermined height location in this dielectric element assembly 12 at the lower part of the 1st internal electrode 14 which separated ceramic layer 12A used as a dielectric layer into the dielectric element assembly 12. Under the 2nd internal electrode 16 which similarly separated ceramic layer 12A in the dielectric element assembly 12 Similarly the field-like 3rd internal

electrode 18 is arranged, ceramic layer 12A is separated like the following, respectively, and sequential arrangement of the 4th internal electrode 20 and the 5th internal electrode 22 which were similarly formed in the shape of a field, respectively, the 6th internal electrode 24, the 7th internal electrode 26, and the 8th internal electrode 28 is carried out.

[0021] For this reason, even the 8th internal electrode 28 being separated from these 1st internal electrodes 14 by ceramic layer 12A in the dielectric element assembly 12, it will counter mutually and will be arranged. And the center from these 1st internal electrodes 14 to the 8th internal electrode 28 is mostly arranged with the center of the dielectric element assembly 12 in homotopic, and the size in every direction from the 1st internal electrode 14 to the 8th internal electrode 28 is made smaller than the length of the side of the corresponding dielectric element assembly 12.

[0022] Furthermore, as shown in drawing 3, one drawer section 14A is formed in the 1st internal electrode 14 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward the direction of a near side from the edge on the left-hand side of the 1st internal electrode 14. Moreover, one drawer section 16A is formed in the 2nd internal electrode 16 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward the direction of a near side from the portion of the left-hand side approach of the 2nd internal electrode 16. On the other hand, one drawer section 18A is formed in the 3rd internal electrode 18 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward the direction of a near side from the portion of the right-hand side approach of the 3rd internal electrode 18. Moreover, one drawer section 20A is formed in the 4th internal electrode 20 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward the direction of a near side from the edge on the right-hand side of the 4th internal electrode 20.

[0023] And one drawer section 22A is formed in the 5th internal electrode 22 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward a back side direction from the edge on the left-hand side of the 5th internal electrode 22. Moreover, one drawer section 24A is formed in the 6th internal electrode 24 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward a back side direction from the portion of the left-hand side approach of the 6th internal electrode 24. On the other hand, one drawer section 26A is formed in the 7th internal electrode 26 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward a back side direction from the portion of the right-hand side approach of the 7th internal electrode 26. Moreover, one drawer section 28A is formed in the 8th internal electrode 28 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward a back side direction from the edge on the right-hand side of the 8th internal electrode 28. As mentioned above, a total of eight drawer portions to the drawer sections 14A-28A are pulled out from internal electrodes 14-28 in the location which does not lap mutually, respectively.

[0024] Furthermore, while slitting prolonged in a back side direction from the right-hand side of these drawers sections 14A, 16A, and 18A is formed in internal electrodes 14, 16, and 18, respectively, which is connected with this slitting and prolonged in a longitudinal direction is formed in the center section of the internal electrodes 14, 16, and 18, respectively. Moreover, slitting prolonged in a longitudinal direction from the right one end middle of this 4th internal electrode 20 is formed in the 4th internal electrode 20. On the other hand, while slitting prolonged in the direction of a near side from the right-hand side of the drawer sections 22A, 24A, and 26A is formed in internal electrodes 22, 24, and 26, respectively, slitting which is connected with this slitting and prolonged in a longitudinal direction is formed in the center section of the internal electrodes 22, 24, and 26, respectively. Moreover, slitting prolonged in a longitudinal direction from the right one end middle of this 8th internal electrode 28 is formed in the 8th internal electrode 28.

[0025] Slitting formed in each above internal electrodes 14-28 is made into the cut section 39, and the passage sections 40A and 40B of a pair constitute the portion of the internal electrode which sandwiched this cut section 39. And since the ends of the passage sections 40A and 40B of a pair are connected, current comes to flow to hard flow mutually between passage section 40A of these pairs located on both sides of the cut section 39, and 40B, in drawing 3, by passage section 40A, current flows toward right-hand side and current flows toward left-hand side at passage section 40B.

[0026] When the internal electrodes 16, 20, 24, and 28 in every other one turn into - pole in connection with this while the internal electrodes 14, 18, 22, and 26 in every other one turn into + pole The passage sections 40A and 40B of these pairs are arranged at internal electrodes 14-20 at the form where current

flows to the reverse sense mutually like the sense of the current shown by the arrow head of drawing 3 also in the internal inter-electrode one of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through

ceramic layer 12A, respectively.

[0027] Furthermore, as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, the 3rd connected to drawer section 18A of the 1st terminal electrode 31 connected to drawer section 14A of an internal electrode 14, the 2nd terminal electrode 32 connected to drawer section 16A of an internal electrode 16, and an internal electrode 18 reaches terminal electrode 33. The 4th terminal electrode 34 connected to drawer section 20A of an internal electrode 20 is arranged at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively.

[0028] That is, from drawer section 14A of the 1st internal electrode 14 to drawer section 20A of the 4th internal electrode 20 is located, without lapping mutually in the near side of drawing 3 of these internal electrodes 14-20. For this reason, the terminal electrodes which these terminal electrodes 31-34 are arranged by the internal electrodes 14-20 with which the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other through these drawers sections 14A-20A differ mutually at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, for example, adjoin them in the form by which sequential connection is made become usable with the polarity of reverse mutually.

[0029] Moreover, as shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, the 7th connected to drawer section 26A of the 5th terminal electrode 35 connected to drawer section 22A of an internal electrode 22, the 6th terminal electrode 36 connected to drawer section 24A of an internal electrode 24, and an internal electrode 26 reaches terminal electrode 37. The 8th terminal electrode 38 connected to drawer section 28A of an internal electrode 28 is arranged at side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly

12, respectively.

[0030] That is, from drawer section 22A of the 5th internal electrode 22 to drawer section 28A of the 8th internal electrode 28 is located, without lapping mutually in the back side of drawing 3 of these internal electrodes 22-28. For this reason, the terminal electrodes which these terminal electrodes 35-38 are arranged by the internal electrodes 22-28 with which the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other through these drawers sections 22A-28A differ mutually at side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12, for example, adjoin them in the form by which sequential connection is

made become usable with the polarity of reverse mutually. [0031] By as mentioned above, the thing for which the terminal electrodes 31-34 are arranged at side 12B of the near side of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10, respectively, and the terminal electrodes 35-38 are arranged with the gestalt of this operation at side 12B by the side of the back, respectively The terminal electrodes 31-38 will be arranged at two side 12B of the four sides 12B and 12C of the dielectric element assembly 12 made into the hexahedron configuration which is a rectangular parallelepiped, respectively. And while the terminal electrodes 31, 33, 35, and 37 in every other one of the terminal electrodes 35-38 arranged at side 12B are connected to the electrode of CPU so that each internal electrodes 14-28 may turn into an electrode of a capacitor It has the form where the terminal electrodes 32, 34, 36, and 38 in every other one are connected to the earth side, and these next door **** terminal electrodes are mutually used with the polarity of reverse.

[0032] Next, manufacture of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained based on drawing 3. First, on the occasion of manufacture of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10, the ceramic green sheets 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E, 30F, 30G, and 30H of two or more sheets which consist of dielectric materials which function as a capacitor are

[0033] As shown in this drawing 3, in order to form the internal electrodes 14, 16, 18, and 20 with the one drawer sections 14A, 16A, 18A, and 20A pulled out in the direction of a near side, respectively, according to these internal electrodes 14, 16, 18, and 20, the electrode formation section is arranged on the upper surface of the ceramic green sheets 30A, 30B, 30C, and 30D, respectively. Furthermore, in order to form the internal electrodes 22, 24, 26, and 28 with the one drawer sections 22A, 24A, 26A, and 28A pulled out by the back side direction, respectively, according to these internal electrodes 22, 24, 26, and 28, the electrode formation section is arranged on the upper surface of the ceramic green sheets 30E, 30F, 30G, and 30H, respectively.

[0034] In addition, a spatter is printed or carried out and, as for the electrode formation section arranged on the upper surface of the ceramic green sheets 30A-30H, conductive paste is prepared. Moreover, according to the property needed, sheet thickness etc. may be made different between the ceramic green sheets 30A-30D and the ceramic green sheets 30E-30H.

[0035] And while carrying out the laminating of the ceramic green sheets 30A-30H which made the shape of a plan type the rectangle, respectively in the sequence of this drawing, the upper surface portion of the 1st internal electrode 14 etc. is covered with the same material as these ceramic green sheet. After this, The 1st terminal electrode 31 connected to drawer section 14A of an internal electrode 14, the 2nd terminal electrode 32 connected to drawer section 16A of an internal electrode 16, the 3rd terminal electrode 33 connected to drawer section 18A of an internal electrode 18, the 4th terminal electrode 34 connected to drawer section 20A of an internal electrode 20, The 7th connected to drawer section 26A of the 5th terminal electrode 35 connected to drawer section 22A of an internal electrode 22, the 6th terminal electrode 36 connected to drawer section 24A of an internal electrode 24, and an internal electrode 26 reaches terminal electrode 37. The 8th terminal electrode 38 connected to drawer section 28A of an internal electrode 28 is arranged around these ceramic green sheet by which the laminating was carried out.

[0036] Furthermore, by really calcinating these, while the terminal electrodes 31-34 are arranged at side 12B of the near side of the four sides 12B and 12C of the dielectric element assembly 12, the manyitems child type multilayer capacitor 10 with which the terminal electrodes 35-38 have been arranged at side 12B by the side of the back can be obtained.

[0037] Next, an operation of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained. The internal electrodes 14-28 of eight sheets are arranged, respectively, being separated through ceramic layer 12A in the dielectric element assembly 12 formed by carrying out the laminating of the dielectric layers, such as a ceramic, and let them be the electrodes of the capacitor arranged at juxtaposition, the internal electrodes 14-28 of these eight sheets countering mutually. Moreover, the internal electrodes 14-28 of these eight sheets have the cut section 39, respectively, and the portion of the internal electrodes 14-28 which sandwiched this cut section 39 constitutes the passage sections 40A and 40B of a pair.

[0038] Furthermore, the internal electrodes 14-28 of these eight sheets have the drawer sections 14A-20A and the drawer sections 22A-28A which are pulled out toward two side 12B which counters both the dielectric element assemblies 12, respectively. And a total of four terminal electrodes 31-34 separately connected to the internal electrodes 14-20 of four sheets through these four drawer sections 14A-20A, respectively is prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12. Moreover, a total of four terminal electrodes 35-38 separately connected to the internal electrodes 22-28 of four sheets through these four drawer sections 22A-28A, respectively is prepared in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12.

[0039] That is, the portion of the internal electrodes 14-28 which sandwiched the cut section 39 of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation is constituted by the passage sections 40A and 40B of the pair of the structure with which ends were connected. For this reason, current comes to flow to hard flow mutually between passage section 40A of these pairs to this many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 located on both sides of the cut section 39 in the case of energization, and 40B. An equivalence serial inductance will be reduced because each other is offset so that the magnetic flux generated according to the high frequency current which flows to internal electrodes 14-28 may be mutually negated in connection with this, and the parasitism inductance which many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 the very thing has decreases.

[0040] On the other hand, with the gestalt of this operation, since the internal electrodes 14-28 which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A turn into an electrode of a capacitor, the passage sections 40A and 40B of a pair will be arranged at the form where current flows to the reverse sense mutually as shown among these internal electrodes 14-28 at drawing 3, respectively. Also between passage section 40A arranged in connection with this at the internal electrode of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A, respectively, and 40B, since the direction where current flows becomes reverse, offset of the magnetic flux is each-other carried out, and an equivalence serial inductance comes to be reduced further.

[0041] On the other hand with the gestalt of this operation, equivalent series resistance increases by the passage sections 40A and 40B of the pair which is the way where the cut section 39 is formed in two or more of these internal electrodes 14-28, respectively, and the current in an internal electrode 14-28 flows being connected long and slender. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation can control vibration of supply voltage now so that suitably as a decoupling capacitor.

[0042] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on $\frac{\text{drawing 4}}{\text{drawing 5}}$. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the duplicate

explanation is omitted.

[0043] It has the structure of having the internal electrode 44 between the 4th internal electrode 20 and the 5th internal electrode 22, and having the internal electrode of a total of ten sheets while having an internal electrode 42 with the gestalt of this operation to the 1st internal electrode 14 up side other than the internal electrode of eight sheets from the 1st internal electrode 14 to the 8th internal electrode 28 as shown in drawing 5. And drawer section 42A pulled out by the left lateral from the edge of a near side is formed in the internal electrode 42, and the terminal electrode 45 connected to this drawer section 42A is arranged at side 12C on the left-hand side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 4 corresponding to this.

[0044] Moreover, drawer section 44A pulled out by the right side direction from the edge by the side of the back is formed in the internal electrode 44, and the terminal electrode 46 connected to this drawer section 44A is arranged at side 12C on the right-hand side of the dielectric element assembly 12 shown in drawing 4 corresponding to this. This cut section 39 of the form deeply cut also to these internal electrodes 42 and an internal electrode 44 on the other hand at L typeface, respectively is formed, and the passage sections 40A and 40B of a pair constitute the portion of the internal electrodes 42 and 44 which sandwiched this cut section 39.

[0045] Therefore, although the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 1st operation is done so, the terminal electrode of further many in using side 12C on either side, while electrostatic capacity becomes large can be arranged now only for a part with much number of sheets of an internal electrode, and space-saving-ization will be attained.

[0046] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 6 and drawing 7. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. Although it has the internal electrode, the 1st internal electrode 52 and the 2nd internal electrode 54, of two sheets with the gestalt of this operation as shown in drawing 7, four drawers sections 52A is formed in the 1st internal electrode 52 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from a near-side [of the 1st internal electrode 52 of these], and back side.

[0047] Moreover, four drawers sections 54A is formed in the 2nd internal electrode 54 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from a near-side [of the 2nd internal electrode 54], and back side. However, although drawer section 54A of these 2nd internal electrodes 54 is arranged at drawer section 52A of the 1st internal electrode 52, and regular intervals, the cash-drawer location has shifted and the drawer sections pulled out toward the same side are located, without lapping mutually like the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[0048] And as shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, four terminal electrodes 58 connected to four drawers sections 54A of four terminal electrodes 56 connected to four drawers sections 52A of the 1st internal electrode 52, respectively and the 2nd internal electrode 54, respectively are arranged at side 12B by the side of the

near side of the dielectric element assembly 12, and the back, respectively. Therefore, although two or more these terminal electrodes 56 and 58 are formed in the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, they will be connected to the terminal electrode 56 which adjoins each other within the same side 12B, and the internal electrode with which 58 comrades differ mutually. [0049] this -- on the other hand, although the cut section 39 is formed also in these 1st internal electrodes 52 and the 2nd internal electrode 54, with the gestalt of this operation, the cut section 39 is plural at one internal electrode -- it is prepared so that it may extend three [at a time] between a near side and a back side, respectively, and the four passage sections 40 are formed in connection with this. Therefore, with the gestalt of this operation, although the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 1st operation is done so, since the four passage sections 40 will be formed in one internal electrode in connection with the three cut sections 39 being formed, the effect which offsets magnetic flux increases and the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance comes to increase further.

[0050] Furthermore, in the gestalt of this operation, since it connects with the terminal electrode 56 which adjoins each other within the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12, and the internal electrodes 52 and 54 with which 58 comrades differ mutually, current is passed in the form where the polarity of the terminal electrodes 56 and 58 which adjoin each other in the case of energization to the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation differs mutually, and becomes a positive negative electrode one by one by turns. Consequently, the magnetic flux generated in the drawer sections 52A and 54A negates each other according to the current which flows mutually at drawer circles at the reverse sense, and the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance comes to arise much more certainly.

[0051] On the other hand with the gestalt of this operation, equivalent series resistance increases by two or more passage sections 40 which are this way where the cut section 39 is formed in internal electrodes 52 and 54, respectively, and the current in an internal electrode 52 and 54 flows being connected long and slender. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation can control vibration of supply voltage now so that suitably as a decoupling capacitor.

[0052] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 4th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 8 and drawing 9. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 3rd operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. Although it has the internal electrode, the 1st internal electrode 62, the 2nd internal electrode 64, the 3rd internal electrode 66, and the 4th internal electrode 68, of four sheets sequentially from the top with the gestalt of this operation as shown in drawing 9 Four drawers sections 62A is formed in the 1st internal electrode 62 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12C of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from right and left of the 1st internal electrode 62 of these. Moreover, four drawers sections 64A is formed in the 2nd internal electrode 64 by an electrode being pulled out two places at a time toward side 12C of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively from right and left of the 2nd internal electrode 64. [0053] However, although drawer section 64A of these 2nd internal electrodes 64 is arranged at drawer section 62A of the 1st internal electrode 62, and regular intervals, the cash-drawer location has shifted and drawer section 62A pulled out toward the same side and 64A are located, without lapping mutually like the gestalt of the 1st operation. And as shown in drawing 8, the terminal electrode 72 connected to drawer section 62A of the 1st internal electrode 62 and the terminal electrode 74 connected to drawer section 64A of the 2nd internal electrode 64 are arranged at side 12C of right and left of the dielectric element assembly 12, respectively. Therefore, although two or more these terminal electrodes 72 and 74 are formed in the same side 12C of the dielectric element assembly 12, they will be connected to the terminal electrode 72 which adjoins each other within the same side 12C, and the internal electrodes 62 and 64 with which 74 comrades differ mutually.

[0054] this -- on the other hand, although the cut section 39 is formed also in these 1st internal electrodes 62 and the 2nd internal electrode 64, with the gestalt of this operation, the cut section 39 is

plural at one internal electrode -- it is prepared so that it may extend three [at a time] in a longitudinal direction, respectively, and the four passage sections 40 are formed in connection with this. Furthermore, the 3rd internal electrode 66 and 4th internal electrode 68 have the same structure as the 1st internal electrode 52 of the gestalt of the 3rd operation, and the 2nd internal electrode 54, and as shown in drawing 8, while the 3rd internal electrode 66 is connected with the terminal electrode 76 through drawer section 66A, the 4th internal electrode 68 is connected with the terminal electrode 78 through drawer section 68A. Therefore, with the gestalt of this operation, four terminal electrodes 72, 74, 76, and 78 will be arranged at each four sides 12B and 12C of all of the dielectric element assembly 12 made into the hexahedron configuration which is a rectangular parallelepiped, respectively, and space-saving-ization will be attained.

[0055] As mentioned above, an operation of an equivalence serial inductance being reduced like [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 1st operation is done so. Furthermore, while the four passage sections 40 will be formed in one internal electrode in connection with the three cut sections 39 being formed like [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 3rd operation, the terminal electrodes which adjoin each other within the same side 12B of the dielectric element assembly 12 and 12C are connected to a mutually different internal electrode. For this reason, the effect which offsets magnetic flux increases, and while the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance increases further, the effect that equivalent series resistance increases comes to increase further.

[0056] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 5th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 10 and drawing 11. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. Although it has the internal electrode, the 1st internal electrode 82 and the 2nd internal electrode 84, of two sheets with the gestalt of this operation as shown in drawing 11, one drawer section 82A is formed in the 1st internal electrode 82 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the back side right end section of the 1st internal electrode 82 of these. Moreover, one drawer section 84A is formed in the 2nd internal electrode 84 by an electrode being pulled out one place toward side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12 from the near-side left end section of the 2nd internal electrode 84. [0057] And as shown in drawing 10, one terminal electrode 86 connected to drawer section 82A of the 1st internal electrode 82 is arranged by side 12B by the side of the back of the dielectric element assembly 12, and one terminal electrode 88 connected to drawer section 84A of the 2nd internal electrode 84 is arranged at it at side 12B of the near side of the dielectric element assembly 12. That is, these terminal electrodes 86 and 88 will be formed in side 12B of the pair which counters both the dielectric element assemblies 12, respectively.

[0058] On the other hand, this slitting that is crooked in the 1st internal electrode 82 after extending in the direction of a near side from the right-hand side of drawer section 82A, and becomes it with U typeface is formed, and this slitting is set to cut section 39A. Furthermore, cut section 39B which is slitting which is prolonged in a near side from the back side of the 1st internal electrode 82 is arranged at the portion in this cut section 39A. Therefore, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in the 1st internal electrode 82, and the five passage sections 40 connected at the edges crooked as shown in

drawing 11 in connection with this are formed.

[0059] On the other hand, while extending in a longitudinal direction from the left end side of the 2nd internal electrode 84 of drawer section 84A approach, cut section 39A which is slitting which made the tip side two forks is prepared in the 2nd internal electrode 84. Furthermore, in between for two crotches of this cut section 39A, cut section 39B which is slitting which is prolonged in a near side from the back side of the 2nd internal electrode 84 is arranged. Therefore, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed also in the 2nd internal electrode 84, and the five passage sections 40 connected at the edges crooked as shown in drawing 11 in connection with this are formed.

[0060] As mentioned above, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in each internal electrodes 82 and 84, and the five passage sections 40 constitute the portion of the internal electrodes 82 and 84 which sandwiched these cut sections 39A and 39B, respectively. And since the ends of these passage sections

40 are connected, respectively, it flows in connection with current flowing to hard flow mutually between the ****** passage sections 40 of these passage sections 40 formed of the two cut sections 39A and 39B, current winding in zigzag in <u>drawing 11</u>. Therefore, with the gestalt of this operation, although the operation in which an equivalence serial inductance is reduced like [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 1st operation is done so, since the five passage sections 40 will be formed in one internal electrode in connection with the two cut sections 39A and 39B being formed, the effect which offsets magnetic flux increases further and the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance comes to increase further.

[0061] Moreover, such passage section 40 is arranged at internal electrodes 82 and 84 at the form where current flows to the reverse sense mutually among passage section of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A like sense of current shown by arrow head of drawing 11 when 2nd internal electrode 84 turns into - pole while 1st internal electrode 82 turns into + pole in connection with this 40, respectively. That is, also among passage section 40 arranged at the internal electrodes 82 and 84 of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A, respectively, since the direction where current flows becomes reverse, offset of the magnetic flux is each-other carried out by this, and an equivalence serial inductance comes to be further reduced. [0062] On the other hand with the gestalt of this operation, equivalent series resistance increases by two or more passage sections 40 which are this way where the cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in internal electrodes 82 and 84, respectively, and the current in an internal electrode 82 and 84 flows being connected long and slender. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 which is a stacked type ceramic condenser concerning the gestalt of this operation can control vibration of supply voltage now.

[0063] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 6th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 12. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 12, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And the cut sections 39A and 39B and the passage section 40 of the same structure as the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of the 5th operation are formed in the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of this operation.

[0064] However, drawer section 82A of the gestalt of this operation is arranged at the back side right end section of the 1st internal electrode 82, and while extending in a longitudinal direction from right one end of the 1st internal electrode 82 of this drawer section 82A approach, cut section 39A which is slitting which made the tip side two forks is prepared. Furthermore, in between for two crotches of this cut section 39A, cut section 39B which is slitting which is prolonged in a back side from the near side of the 1st internal electrode 82 is arranged. Therefore, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed also in the 1st internal electrode 82, and as shown in drawing 12 in connection with this, the five passage sections 40 are formed.

[0065] As mentioned above, also in the gestalt of this operation, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in each internal electrodes 82 and 84, and the five passage sections 40 constitute the portion of the internal electrodes 82 and 84 which sandwiched these, respectively, and it flows in connection with current flowing to hard flow mutually between the ****** passage sections 40 of these passage sections 40, current winding in zigzag in drawing 12.

[0066] Moreover, these five passage sections 40 are arranged like the gestalt of the 5th operation like the sense of the current shown by the arrow head of <u>drawing 12</u> at internal electrodes 82 and 84 at the form where current flows to the reverse sense mutually among passage section 40 of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A, respectively. Therefore, the effect which offsets magnetic flux as well as [the gestalt of this operation] the gestalt of the 5th operation increases further, and the effect of reducing an equivalence serial inductance comes to increase further.

[0067] On the other hand, equivalent series resistance increases by two or more passage sections 40

even whose gestalten of this operation are the ways where the cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in two or more of these internal electrodes 82 and 84, respectively, and the current in an internal electrode 82 and 84 flows being connected long and slender. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage now. [0068] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 7th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 13. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 13, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And the cut sections 39A and 39B and the passage section 40 of the same structure as the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of the 5th operation are formed in the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of this operation.

[0069] However, drawer section 84A of the gestalt of this operation is arranged at the near-side right edge of the 2nd internal electrode 84, and while extending in a back side direction from the left-hand side of this drawer section 84A, cut section 39A which is slitting which made the tip side two forks is prepared. Furthermore, in between for two crotches of this cut section 39A, cut section 39B which is slitting which is prolonged in a near side from the back side of the 2nd internal electrode 84 is arranged. Therefore, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed also in the 2nd internal electrode 84, and as shown in drawing 13 in connection with this, the five passage sections 40 are formed.

[0070] Consequently, also in the gestalt of this operation, the two cut sections 39A and 39B are formed in each internal electrodes 82 and 84, and the five passage sections 40 constitute the portion of the internal electrodes 82 and 84 which sandwiched these, respectively, and it flows, current winding in zigzag in drawing 13.

[0071] Moreover, these five passage sections 40 are arranged at internal electrodes 82 and 84 at the form where current flows to the reverse sense mutually like the sense of the current shown by the arrow head of <u>drawing 13</u> among passage section 40 of the upper and lower sides which adjoin each other through ceramic layer 12A, respectively. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage now.

[0072] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 8th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 14. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 14, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And the cut sections 39A and 39B and the passage section 40 of the same structure as the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of the 7th operation are formed in the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of this operation.

[0073] On the other hand, cut section 39A which is slitting which made the tip side two forks prepares also in the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of this operation, cut section 39B is arranged in between for two crotches of this cut section 39A with ****, and as shown at drawing 14, two or more formation of the passage section 40 is carried out. As mentioned above, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage now.

[0074] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 9th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 15. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 15, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to

the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And although each internal electrodes 82 and 84 of the gestalt of this operation have the one cut section 39, this cut section 39 is continuously crooked on right-hand side, and they are formed in the clockwise direction. For this reason, it is continuing so that two or more passage sections 40 of each internal electrode 82 and 84 may also be connected in the clockwise direction long and slender. As mentioned above, although structures differ a little, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage.

[0075] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 10th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 16. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 16, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And each internal electrodes 82 and 84 of the gestalt of this operation have every one cut sections 39A and 39B from right and left. For this reason, moving in a zigzag direction in zigzag between a near side and a back side, the passage section 40 of each internal electrode 82 and 84 is continuing so that it may become long and slender. As mentioned above, although structures differ a little, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage.

[0076] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 11th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 17. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 17, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And each internal electrodes 82 and 84 of the gestalt of this operation have the three cut sections 39 from the near-side and back side. For this reason, moving in a zigzag direction in a longitudinal direction at zigzag, the passage section 40 of each internal electrode 82 and 84 is continuing so that it may become long and slender. As mentioned above, although structures differ a little, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation can control vibration of supply voltage.

[0077] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 12th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 18. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 18, with the gestalt of this operation, it has the internal electrodes 91, 92, 93, and 94 of four sheets with which the one drawer sections 91A, 92A, 93A, and 94A were formed, respectively. And the topmost internal electrode 91 is used as the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of the 8th operation, and the pattern of reverse, and let the second internal electrodes 92 from the top be the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of the 6th operation, and the pattern of reverse. Moreover, the third internal electrode 93 is used as the same pattern as the 1st internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of the 6th operation.

[0078] for this reason, the terminal electrode of what is not a drawing example will be arranged two [at a time] on two sides from there being four internal electrodes. As mentioned above, although there are four internal electrodes, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of these operations can control vibration of supply voltage.

[0079] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 13th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on <u>drawing 19</u>. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in <u>drawing 19</u>, with the gestalt of this operation, it has the internal electrodes 91, 92, 93, and 94 of four sheets with which the one drawer sections 91A, 92A, 93A, and 94A were formed, respectively. And the topmost internal electrode 91 is used as the same pattern as the 4th internal electrode 20 of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and let the second internal electrodes 92 from the top be the 8th internal electrode 28 of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the pattern of reverse. Moreover, the third internal electrode 93 is used as the 5th internal electrode 22 of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the pattern of reverse from a top, and let the lowermost internal electrode 94 be the same pattern as the 1st internal electrode 14 of the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[0080] for this reason, the terminal electrode of what is not a drawing example will be arranged two [at a time] on two sides from there being four internal electrodes. As mentioned above, although there are four internal electrodes, much more low ESL-ization is not only attained, but ESR is increased and the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation as well as the

gestalt of these operations can control vibration of supply voltage.

[0081] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 14th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on <u>drawing 20</u>. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in <u>drawing 20</u>, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And one drawer section 82A is pulled out by the center section of the near side of the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of this operation, and every one drawer section 84A is pulled out by the right and left by the side of the back of the 2nd internal electrode 84, respectively.

[0082] Moreover, the 1st internal electrode 82 has the two cut sections 39A and 39B prolonged from a near side to a back side, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 has the two cut sections 39A and 39B prolonged from a back side to a near side. For this reason, moving in a zigzag direction in zigzag, two or more passage sections 40 of each internal electrode 82 and 84 will continue so that it may become long and slender, and they will do so the same operation as the gestalt of the 5th operation.

[0083] Next, the gestalt of operation of the 15th of the laminating mold electronic parts concerning this invention is explained based on drawing 21. In addition, the same sign is given to the same member as the member explained with the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the gestalt of the 5th operation, and the duplicate explanation is omitted. As shown in drawing 21, the gestalt of this operation as well as the gestalt of the 5th operation has the 1st internal electrode 82 with which drawer section 82A connected to the terminal electrode 86 was formed, and the 2nd internal electrode 84 with which drawer section 84A connected to the terminal electrode 88 was formed. And the cut sections 39A and 39B and the passage section 40 of the same structure as the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of the 14th operation are formed in the 2nd internal electrode 84 of the gestalt of this operation.

[0084] On the other hand, the 1st internal electrode 82 has one cut section 39A prolonged from a back side to a near side also in the 1st internal electrode 82 of the gestalt of this operation, and one 39B prolonged from a near side to a back side. For this reason, moving in a zigzag direction in zigzag, two or more passage sections 40 of each internal electrode 82 and 84 will continue so that it may become long and slender, and they will do so the same operation as the gestalt of the 5th operation.

[0085] Next, the result of having performed the trial which compares the equivalence serial inductance value between the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of operation and other capacitors is shown below. In addition, the capacitor of the 2nd conventional example which shows a internal structure to the 1st capacitor and drawing 31 of the conventional example which show a internal structure to drawing 30 which is the many-items child type multilayer capacitor which turned low ESL as other capacitors compared here was examined. On the other hand, the thing of the gestalt of

the 1st operation and the gestalt of the 3rd operation was examined, respectively as a many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of operation. In addition, as for each capacitor used for the trial, electrostatic capacity is set to 1 micro F by 3216 types. 3216 types mean the thing of the magnitude whose width length is 1.6mm in 3.2mm here.

[0086] As a result of this trial, the equivalence serial inductance of the 1st conventional example was 112pH, and the equivalence serial inductance of the 2nd conventional example was 105pH. On the other hand, the equivalence serial inductance of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation was 65pH, and the equivalence serial inductance of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of the 3rd operation was 83pH. That is, it was checked that the equivalence serial inductance of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 of the gestalt of operation had become small clearly as compared with the capacitor of the conventional

example.

[0087] The result of having performed the trial which, on the other hand, compares the equivalent-series-resistance value between the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of operation and the capacitor of the conventional example and an equivalence serial inductance value is shown below. In addition, the stacked type ceramic condenser 100 shown in drawing 27 and drawing 28 was examined as a capacitor of the conventional example compared here. On the other hand, the thing of the gestalt of the 5th operation was examined as a stacked type ceramic condenser concerning the gestalt of operation. As a result of this trial, the equivalent-series-resistance value of the conventional example was 6.5mohm, and the equivalence serial inductance was 1420pH. On the other hand, the equivalent-series-resistance value of the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of the 5th operation was 56.2mohm, and the equivalence serial inductance was 405pH.

[0088] That is, according to the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of the 5th operation, it was checked that ESR increases as compared with the conventional example, and ESL is reduced. In addition, the value of this ESR is the self-resonant frequency f0 shown in drawing 22. Each capacitor which can be set and which is a value and was used for the trial was 3216 types, the electrostatic-capacity value of the conventional example was set to 1.05 micro F, and the electrostatic-capacity value

of the gestalt of the 5th operation was set to 1.02 micro F.

[0089] Furthermore, the result of having checked the effect of the multilayer capacitor 80 concerning the gestalt of operation of the 5th in the simulation circuit shown in <u>drawing 23</u> of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 24</u>. That is, with change of Current i, vibration of the voltage V shown in <u>drawing 24</u> (A) generated when the conventional example was used did not occur, as the thing of the gestalt of the 5th operation showed to <u>drawing 24</u> (B), but it was checked that the multilayer capacitor 80 of the gestalt of

operation fits the decoupling capacitor.

[0090] In addition, although the many-items child type multilayer capacitor 10 concerning the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation and the multilayer capacitor 80 are made into the structure of having the internal electrodes 14-28 of eight sheets, ten sheets, two sheets, or four sheets, the number of sheets of an internal electrode is not limited to these number of sheets, but is good also as much more number of sheets. Moreover, it is not limited to what also explained the number of the cut sections with the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, for example, is good also as two pieces or four numbers or more.

[0091]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, it becomes possible to offer the laminating mold electronic parts which it made increase ESR and it not only attains much more low ESL-ization, but controlled vibration of supply voltage.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention, and is drawing corresponding to the 1-1 view line cross section of drawing 2.

[Drawing 2] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the decomposition perspective diagram showing the ceramic green sheet of two or more sheets used in the manufacturing process of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and an electrode configuration.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 2nd operation.

[Drawing 6] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 3rd operation.

[Drawing 8] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention.

[Drawing 9] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 4th operation.

[Drawing 10] It is the perspective diagram showing the multilayer capacitor concerning the gestalt of operation of the 5th of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 5th operation.

[Drawing 12] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 6th operation.

[Drawing 13] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 7th operation.

[<u>Drawing 14</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 8th operation.

[<u>Drawing 15</u>] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 9th operation.

[Drawing 16] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 10th operation.

[Drawing 17] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 11th operation.

[Drawing 18] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer

capacitor of the gestalt of the 12th operation.

[Drawing 19] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 13th operation.

[Drawing 20] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 14th operation.

[Drawing 21] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of the 15th operation.

[Drawing 22] It is drawing having shown the graph showing the impedance characteristic of a capacitor.

[Drawing 23] It is the circuit diagram showing a simulation circuit.

Drawing 24] It is chart drawing showing a current wave form and a voltage waveform, and (A) is chart drawing of the conventional example and (B) is chart drawing of the multilayer capacitor of the gestalt of operation of the 5th of this invention.

[<u>Drawing 25</u>] It is the circuit diagram which adopted the stacked type ceramic condenser of the conventional example.

[Drawing 26] It is drawing having shown the graph showing the relation of the load current and supply voltage in the circuit which adopted the stacked type ceramic condenser of the conventional example.

[Drawing 27] It is the perspective diagram showing the stacked type ceramic condenser of the conventional example.

[Drawing 28] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the stacked type ceramic condenser of the conventional example.

[Drawing 29] It is the perspective diagram showing the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the conventional example.

[Drawing 30] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the 1st conventional example.

[Drawing 31] It is the decomposition perspective diagram of the many-items child type multilayer capacitor of the 2nd conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

10 Many-Items Child Type Multilayer Capacitor

12 Dielectric Element Assembly

12A Ceramic layer

14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 Internal electrode

31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 Terminal electrode

39 Cut Section

40A, 40B Passage section

80 Multilayer Capacitor

[Translation done.]

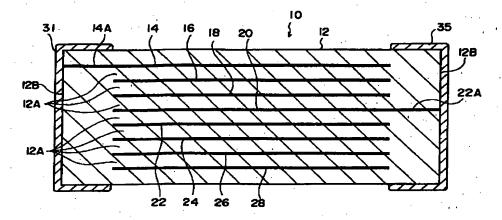
* NOTICES *

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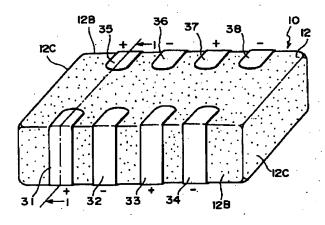
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

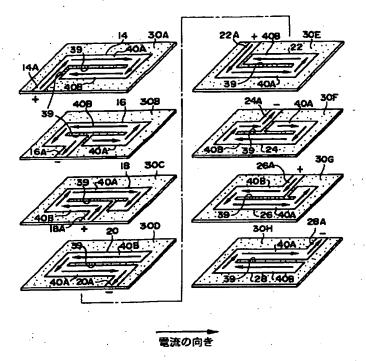
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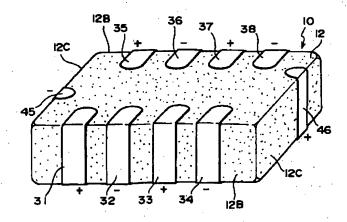
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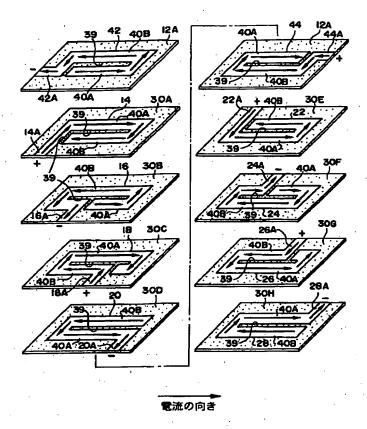
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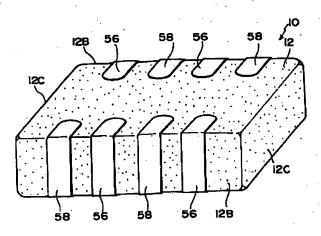
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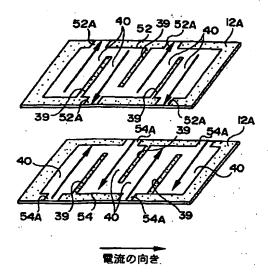
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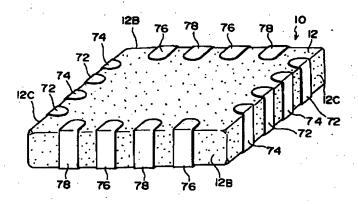
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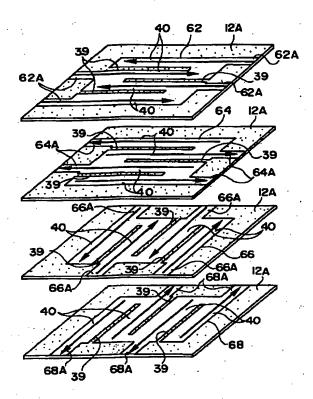
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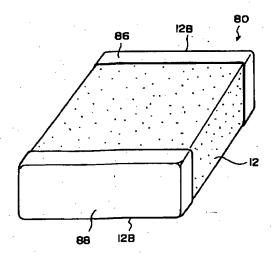
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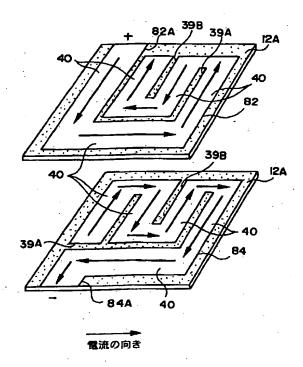
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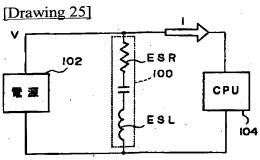


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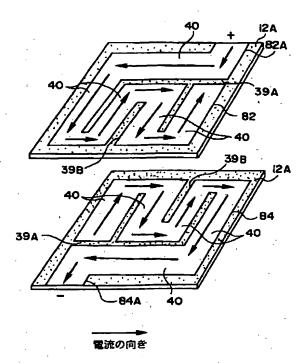


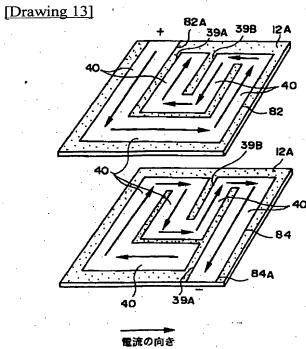
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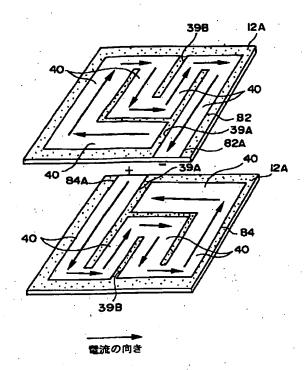


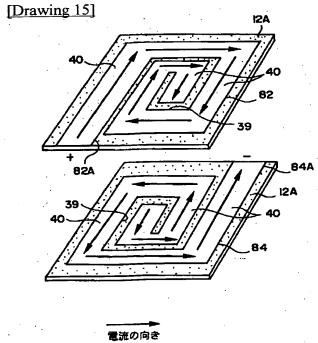
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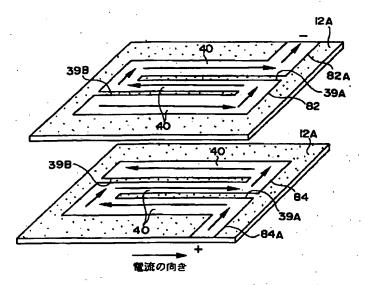


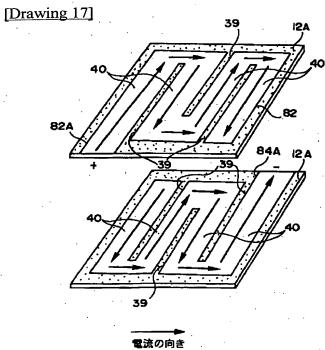
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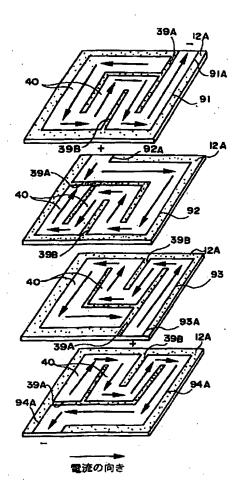


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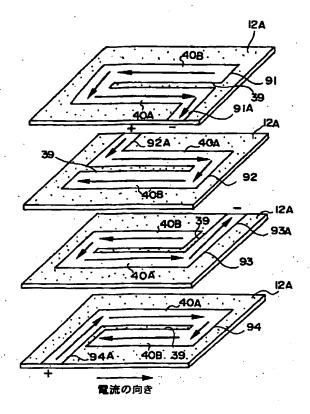




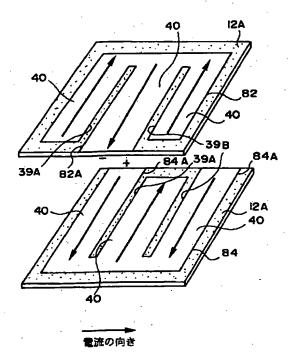
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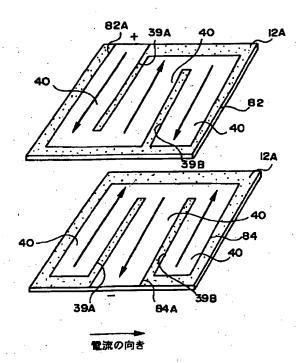
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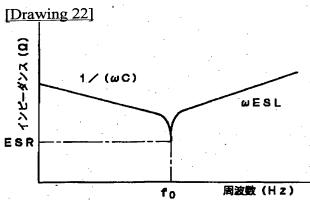


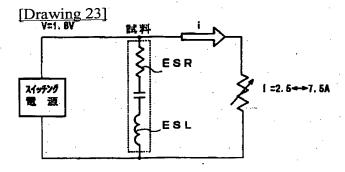
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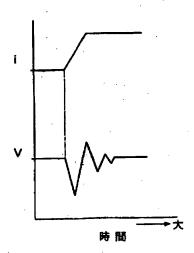
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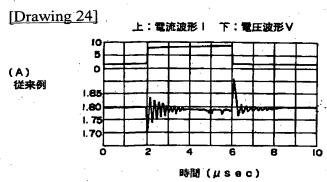


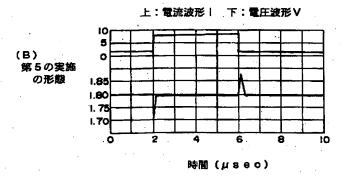




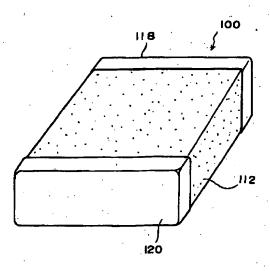
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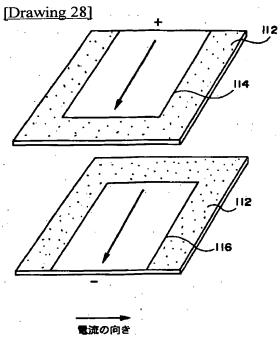




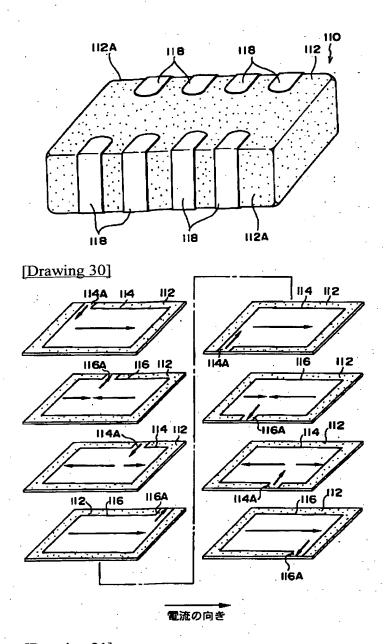


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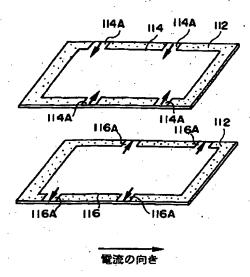




[Drawing 29]



[Drawing 31]



[Translation done.]

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EE23 EE35 EE42 FF05 FG06

FG26 FG46 FG54 GG10 GG11

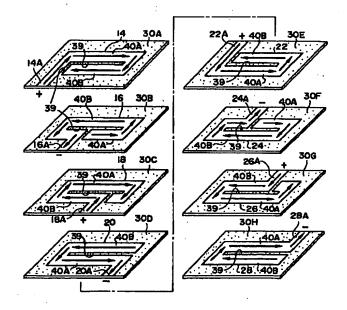
GG28 JJ03 JJ15 JJ23 KK01

(54) 【発明の名称】積層型電子部品

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 より一層の低ESL化を図る。

【解決手段】 誘電体素体内にセラミック層を介して8 枚の内部電極14~28が配置される。各内部電極14 ~28に切込部39とされる切り込みが形成され、この 切込部39を挟んだ内部電板14~28の部分を一対の 流路部40A、40Bが構成する。各内部電極14~2 8からそれぞれ1箇所の引出部14A~28Aが引き出 される。これら各引出部14A~28Aに接続される端 子電極が誘電体素体の側面にそれぞれ配置される。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体と、

誘電体層で隔てられつつそれぞれ誘電体素体内に配置される少なくとも一対の内部電極と、

を有した積層型電子部品であって、

これら内部電極にそれぞれ切込部が形成されるのに伴って、相互に逆向きに電流が流れ得る少なくとも一対の流路部がこの切込部を挟んで内部電極に形成され、

内部電極に形成されて誘電体層を介して隣り合っている 10 流路部同士間で相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に、これら流路部がそれぞれ配置されることを特徴とする積層型電子部品。

【請求項2】 一つの内部電極に切込部が複数設けられたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の積層型電子部品。

【請求項3】 内部電極が、誘電体素体の何れかの側面 に向かって引き出される引出部を複数有し、

これらの引出部を介して複数の内部電極の何れかにそれ ぞれ接続される端子電極が、誘電体素体の同一の側面内 に複数設けられ、

同一の側面内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内 部電極に接続されることを特徴とする請求項1或いは請 求項2記載の積層型電子部品。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、より一層の低ES L化を図るだけでなくESRを増加させて電源電圧の振 動を抑制した積層型電子部品に係り、特にデカップリン グコンデンサに好適なものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、デジタル電子機器に搭載されてい る中央処理装置(CPU)に供給用の電源においては低 電圧化が進む一方で負荷電流は増大している。従って、 負荷電流の急激な変化に対して電源電圧の変動を許容値 内に抑えることが非常に困難になった為、図25に示す ように、デカップリングコンデンサと呼ばれる積層セラ ミックコンデンサ100が電源102に接続されるよう になった。そして、負荷電流の過渡的な変動時にこの積 層セラミックコンデンサ100からCPU104に電流 を供給して、電源電圧の変動を抑えるようにしている。 【0003】ここで、この従来のコンデンサの外観を図 27に示すと共に内部構造を図28に示し、これらの図 を基にして以下に従来の積層セラミックコンデンサ10 0を説明する。つまり、静電容量が得られるように2つ の内部電極114、116がセラミック素地を介して重 なり合う構造とされている。そして、この内部電極11 4は積層体112が有する4つの側面の内の何れかの側 面に引き出されており、また、内部電極114が引き出 される側面と対向する側面に内部電極116が引き出さ れている。さらに、内部電極114に接続される端子電 50 極118及び、内部電極116に接続される端子電極1 20が、図27に示す積層セラミックコンデンサ100 の相互に対向する側面にそれぞれ設置されている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、今日のCPUの動作周波数の一層の高周波数化に伴って、負荷電流は高速でより大きなものとなっており、図25に示す積層セラミックコンデンサ100自身が有している等価直列抵抗(ESR)及び等価直列インタクタンス(ESL)が、電源電圧の変動に大きく影響するようになった。

【0005】つまり、従来の積層セラミックコンデンサ 100ではESLが高いだけでなくESRが低いことから、図26に示す負荷電流iの変動に伴って、上記と同様に電源電圧Vの変動が大きくなり易かった。従って、 静電容量を増加させつつESLを低減する為に、複数の コンデンサを並列した形で使用する傾向にあった。具体 的には、ESLを低減すべく多端子化した構造が採用され、この低ESL化された多端子型コンデンサ110の 外観を図29に示す。そして、この図を基にして以下に 20 従来の多端子型コンデンサ110を説明する。

【0006】図29に示す多端子型コンデンサ110の本体部分は、直方体形状の積層体112により構成され、この積層体112を形成するセラミック素地によって静電容量が得られるようになっている。

【0007】この多端子型コンデンサ110の第1の内部構造としては図30に示すものが考えられる。つまり、静電容量が得られるように4つの内部電極114と4つの内部電極116がセラミック素地を介して交互に重なり合う構造とされている。さらに、これらの内部電極114は、相互に位置をずらしつつ積層体112の側面にそれぞれ一つづつ引き出される引出部114Aを有し、また、内部電極116は、引出部114Aが引き出されたのと同じ側面にそれぞれ一つづつ引き出される引出部116Aを有している。つまり、内部電極114、116が4つづつ相互に位置を異ならせて設けられているので、引出部114A及び引出部116Aはそれぞれ計4つづつ存在することになる。

【0008】他方、この多端子型コンデンサ110の第2の内部構造としては図31に示すものが考えられる。つまり、静電容量が得られるように2つの内部電極114、116がセラミック素地を介して重なり合う構造とされている。さらに、この内部電極114は、積層体112が有する4つの側面の内の相互に対向する2つの側面にそれぞれ2つづつ引き出される引出部114Aを有し、また、内部電極116は、引出部114Aが引き出されたのと同じ2つの側面にそれぞれ2つづつ引き出される引出部116Aはそれぞれ計4つづつ存在することになる。

【0009】そして、これらの内部構造による例では、

引出部114A及び引出部116Aに接続される端子電 極118が、極性を交互に逆とされつつ図29に示す多 端子型コンデンサ110の2つの側面112Aにそれぞ れ隣り合って、設置されている。

【0010】以上の結果として、隣り合う引出部114 A、116Aの極性が異なるようになることから、端子 電極118から流れ込む高周波電流によって発生する磁 東が、これら隣り合う引出部114A、116A同士で 互いに打ち消し合わされて、ESLが低減されるように なっている。尚、これらの多端子型積層コンデンサに関 10 する技術を開示した公報として、特開平11-1449 96号公報及び米国特許公報USP5880925号等 が知られている。

【0011】しかし、複数のコンデンサを並列した形の 図29から図31に示す多端子型コンデンサ110であ っても、引出部が複数存在するのに伴ってESRがさら に減少する結果、電源電圧の振動を十分に抑制できなか った。本発明は上記事実を考慮し、より一層の低ESL 化を図るだけでなくESRを増加させて電源電圧の振動 を抑制し得る積層型電子部品を提供することを目的とす 20 る。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1による積層型電 子部品は、誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体 と、誘電体層で隔てられつつそれぞれ誘電体素体内に配 置される少なくとも一対の内部電極と、を有した積層型 電子部品であって、これら内部電極にそれぞれ切込部が 形成されるのに伴って、相互に逆向きに電流が流れ得る 少なくとも一対の流路部がこの切込部を挟んで内部電極 に形成され、内部電極に形成されて誘電体層を介して隣 30 り合っている流路部同士間で相互に逆向きに電流が流れ る形に、これら流路部がそれぞれ配置されることを特徴。 とする。

【0013】請求項1に係る積層型電子部品によれば、 誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体内に、誘電体 層を介して隔てられつつ複数の内部電極がそれぞれ配置 される。また、これら複数の内部電極がそれぞれ切込部 を有し、この切込部を挟んだ内部電極の部分が少なくと も一対の流路部を構成している。さらに、内部電極に形 成されて誘電体層を介して隣り合っている流路部同士間 40 で相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に、これら流路部がそ れぞれ配置されている。そして、上記複数の内部電極 が、例えば相互に対向しつつ並列に配置されるコンデン サの電極とされている。

【0014】つまり、本請求項に係る積層型電子部品の 切込部を挟んだ内部電極の部分は、一端同士が繋がった 構造の一対の流路部により構成されている。この為、こ の積層型電子部品への通電の際に、切込部を挟んで位置 するこれらの流路部間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるよ うになる。これに伴って、内部電極に流れる髙周波電流 50 により発生する磁束が互いに打ち消し合うように相殺さ れ、積層型電子部品自体が持つ寄生インダクタンスを少 なくすることで、等価直列インダクタンスが低減され る。さらに、誘電体層を介して隣り合う上下の流路部同 士間でも、電流の流れる方向が相互に逆となるので、等 価直列インダクタンスが一層低減されるようになる。

【0015】この一方、本請求項では、複数の内部電極 にそれぞれ切込部が形成されて内部電極内の電流の流れ る路である複数の流路部が細長く繋がることで、等価直 列抵抗が増加する。以上より、本請求項に係る積層型電 子部品は、デカップリングコンデンサとして好適なよう に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESR が増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようにな る。

【0016】請求項2に係る積層型電子部品によれば、 請求項1の積層型電子部品と同様の構成の他に、一つの 内部電極に切込部が複数設けられるという構成を有して いる。従って、一つの内部電極に切込部が複数設けられ ることで、流路部が3つ以上の複数形成されて、請求項 1の等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果及び等価直 列抵抗を増加する効果が、一層増大するようになる。

【0017】請求項3に係る積層型電子部品によれば、 請求項1及び請求項2の積層型電子部品と同様の構成の 他に、内部電極が、誘電体素体の何れかの側面に向かっ て引き出される引出部を複数有し、これらの引出部を介 して複数の内部電極の何れかにそれぞれ接続される端子 電極が、誘電体素体の同一の側面内に複数設けられ、同 一の側面内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なるの内 部電極に接続されるという構成を有している。

【0018】従って、誘電体素体の同一の側面内で隣り 合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されて いるので、本請求項に係る積層型電子部品への通電の際 に、隣り合う端子電極の極性が相互に異なって交互に正 負極に順次なる形で、電流が流される。この結果、複数 の引出部でそれぞれ発生する磁束が相互に逆向きに引出 部内に流れる電流によって互いに打ち消し合い、請求項 1の等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層確実 に生じるようになる。

[0019]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明に係る積層型電子部 品の実施の形態を図面に基づき説明する。本発明の第1 の実施の形態に係る積層型電子部品であるアレイ型の多 端子型積層コンデンサ10を図1から図3に示す。これ らの図に示すように、セラミックグリーンシートを複数 枚積層した積層体を焼成することで得られた直方体状の 焼結体である誘電体素体12を主要部として、多端子型 積層コンデンサ10が構成されている。

【0020】この誘電体素体12内の所定の高さ位置に は、面状の第1の内部電極14が配置されており、誘電 体素体12内において誘電体層とされるセラミック層1

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2 Aを隔てた第1の内部電極14の下方には、同じく面 状の第2の内部電極16が配置されている。同じく誘電 体素体12内においてセラミック層12Aを隔てた第2 の内部電極16の下方には、同じく面状の第3の内部電 極18が配置され、以下同様にセラミック層12Aをそ れぞれ隔てて、同様に面状にそれぞれ形成された第4の 内部電極20、第5の内部電極22、第6の内部電極2 4、第7の内部電極26及び第8の内部電極28が順次

【0021】この為、これら第1の内部電極14から第 108の内部電極28までが誘電体素体12内においてセラミック層12Aで隔てられつつ相互に対向して配置されることになる。そして、これら第1の内部電極14から第8の内部電極28までの中心は、誘電体素体12の中心とほぼ同位置に配置されており、また、第1の内部電極14から第8の内部電極28までの縦横寸法は、対応する誘電体素体12の辺の長さより小さくされている。

配置されている。

【0022】さらに、図3に示すように、第1の内部電極14の左側の端部から手前側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第1の内部電極14に1つの引出部14Aが形成されている。また、第2の内部電極16の左側寄りの部分から手前側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第2の内部電極16に1つの引出部16Aが形成されている。一方、第3の内部電極18の右側寄りの部分から手前側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第3の内部電極18に1つの引出部18Aが形成されている。また、第4の内部電極20の右側の端部から手前側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第4の内部電極20に1つの引出部20Aが形成されている。

【0023】そして、第5の内部電極22の左側の端部から奥側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第5の内部電極22に1つの引出部22Aが形成されている。また、第6の内部電極24の左側寄りの部分から奥側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第6の内部電極24に1つの引出部24Aが形成されている。他方、第7の内部電極26の右側寄りの部分から奥側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第7の内部電極26に1つの引出部26Aが形成されている。また、第8の内部電極28の右側の端部から40奥側方向に向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第8の内部電極28に1つの引出部28Aが形成されている。以上より、引出部14A~28Aまでの計8ヵ所の引出部分が相互に重ならない位置で内部電極14~28からそれぞれ引き出されている。

【0024】さらに、これら引出部14A、16A、18Aの右側から奥側方向に延びる切り込みが内部電極14、16、18にそれぞれ形成されると共に、この切り込みと繋がって左右方向に延びる切り込みが内部電極14、16、18の中央部にそれぞれ形成されている。ま50

た、第4の内部電極20には、この第4の内部電極20 の右端側中程から左右方向に延びる切り込みが形成され ている。他方、引出部22A、24A、26Aの右側か ら手前側方向に延びる切り込みが内部電極22、24、 26にそれぞれ形成されると共に、この切り込みと繋が

って左右方向に延びる切り込みが内部電極22、24、26の中央部にそれぞれ形成されている。また、第8の内部電極28には、この第8の内部電極28の右端側中程から左右方向に延びる切り込みが形成されている。

【0025】以上の各内部電極14~28に形成された切り込みが切込部39とされ、この切込部39を挟んだ内部電極の部分を一対の流路部40A、40Bが構成している。そして、一対の流路部40A、40Bの一端同士が繋がっているので、切込部39を挟んで位置するこれら一対の流路部40A、40B間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるようになり、図3において流路部40Aでは右側に向かって電流が流れ、流路部40Bでは左側に向かって電流が流れるようになっている。

【0026】これに伴って、例えば一つおきの内部電極 14、18、22、26が+極になると同時に一つおき の内部電極16、20、24、28が一極になるときに は、図3の矢印で示す電流の向きのように、セラミック 層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極間においても 相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に、これら一対の流路部 40A、40Bはそれぞれ内部電極14~20に配置されている。

【0027】さらに、図1及び図2に示すように、内部電極14の引出部14Aに接続される第1の端子電極31、内部電極16の引出部16Aに接続される第2の端子電極32、内部電極18の引出部18Aに接続される第3の端子電極33及び、内部電極20の引出部20Aに接続される第4の端子電極34が、誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bにそれぞれ配置されている。

【0028】つまり、第1の内部電極14の引出部14Aから第4の内部電極20の引出部20Aまでがこれら内部電極14~20の図3の手前側で相互に重ならずに位置している。この為、これら引出部14A~20Aを介して隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極14~20に順次接続される形で、これら端子電極31~34が誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bに配置されて、例えば隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に逆の極性で使用可能となる。

【0029】また、図1及び図2に示すように、内部電極22の引出部22Aに接続される第5の端子電極35、内部電極24の引出部24Aに接続される第6の端子電極36、内部電極26の引出部26Aに接続される第7の端子電極37及び、内部電極28の引出部28Aに接続される第8の端子電極38が、誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bにそれぞれ配置されている。

【0030】つまり、第5の内部電極22の引出部22

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Aから第8の内部電極28の引出部28Aまでがこれら内部電極22~28の図3の奥側で相互に重ならずに位置している。この為、これら引出部22A~28Aを介して隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極22~28に順次接続される形で、これら端子電極35~38が誘電体素体12の奥側の側面12Bに配置されて、例えば隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に逆の極性で使用可能となる。

【0031】以上より、本実施の形態では、多端子型積層コンデンサ10の手前側の側面12Bに端子電極31 10~34がそれぞれ配置され、奥側の側面12Bに端子電極35~38がそれぞれ配置されることで、直方体である六面体形状とされる誘電体素体12の4つの側面12B、12Cの内の2つの側面12Bに端子電極31~38がそれぞれ配置されることになる。そして、各内部電極14~28がコンデンサの電極となるように、側面12Bに配置された端子電極35~38の内の一つおきの端子電極31、33、35、37が例えばCPUの電極に接続されると共に、一つおきの端子電極32、34、36、38が例えば接地側に接続されるようになっている。20て、これら隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に逆の極性で使用される形となっている。

【0032】次に、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の製造について、図3に基づき説明する。 先ず、多端子型積層コンデンサ10の製造に際しては、コンデンサとして機能する誘電体材料よりなる複数枚のセラミックグリーンシート30A、30B、30C、30D、30E、30F、30G、30Hを用意する。

【0033】この図3に示すように、それぞれ手前側方向に引き出される1箇所の引出部14A、16A、18A、20を形成するために、セラミックグリーンシート30A、30B、30C、30Dの上面に、それぞれこれらの内部電極14、16、18、20に応じて電極形成部が配置されている。さらに、それぞれ奥側方向に引き出される1箇所の引出部22A、24A、26A、28Aを有した内部電極22、24、26、28を形成するために、セラミックグリーンシート30E、30F、30G、30Hの上面に、それぞれこれらの内部電極22、24、26、28に応じて電極形成部が配置されている。

【0034】尚、セラミックグリーンシート30A~30Hの上面に配置される電極形成部は、例えば導電ペーストが印刷又はスパッタされて設けられる。また、セラミックグリーンシート30A~30Dとセラミックグリーンシート30E~30Hとの間で、必要とされる特性に合わせてシート厚等を相違させても良い。

【0035】そして、それぞれ平面形状を矩形としたセラミックグリーンシート30A~30Hをこの図の順序で積層すると共に、第1の内部電極14の上面部分等をこれらセラミックグリーンシートと同一の材料で覆うよ 50

うにする。この後、内部電極14の引出部14Aに接続される第1の端子電極31、内部電極16の引出部16 Aに接続される第2の端子電極32、内部電極18の引出部18Aに接続される第3の端子電極33、内部電極20の引出部20Aに接続される第4の端子電極34、内部電極22の引出部22Aに接続される第5の端子電極35、内部電極24の引出部24Aに接続される第6の端子電極36、内部電極26の引出部26Aに接続される第7の端子電極37及び、内部電極28の引出部28Aに接続される第8の端子電極38をこれら積層されたセラミックグリーンシートの周囲に配置する。

【0036】さらに、これらを一体焼成することにより、誘電体素体12の4つの側面12B、12Cの内の手前側の側面12Bに端子電極31~34が配置されると共に奥側の側面12Bに端子電極35~38が配置された多端子型積層コンデンサ10を得ることができる。【0037】次に、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10を得ることができる。【0037】次に、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の作用を説明する。セラミック等の誘電体層を積層して形成された誘電体素体12内に、セラミック層12Aを介して隔てられつつ8枚の内部電極14~28がそれぞれ配置されており、これら8枚の内部電極14~28がそれぞれ切込部39を有していて、この切込部39を挟んだ内部電極14~28の部分が一対の流路部40A、40Bを構成している。

【0038】さらに、これら8枚の内部電極14~28は、誘電体素体12の相互に対向する2つの側面12Bに向かってそれぞれ引き出される引出部14A~20A及び引出部22A~28Aを有している。そして、この4つの引出部14A~20Aを介して4枚の内部電極14~20にそれぞれ個々に接続される計4個の端子電極31~34が、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に設けられている。また、この4つの引出部22A~28Aを介して4枚の内部電極22~28にそれぞれ個々に接続される計4個の端子電極35~38が、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に設けられている。

【0039】つまり、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の切込部39を挟んだ内部電極14~28の部分は、一端同士が繋がった構造の一対の流路部40A、40Bにより構成されている。この為、この多端子型積層コンデンサ10への通電の際に、切込部39を挟んで位置するこれら一対の流路部40A、40B間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるようになる。これに伴って、内部電極14~28に流れる高周波電流により発生する磁束が互いに打ち消し合わされるように相殺されて、多端子型積層コンデンサ10自体が持つ寄生インダクタンスが少なくなることで、等価直列インダクタンスが低減されることになる。

【0040】一方、本実施の形態では、セラミック層1

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2 Aを介して隣り合う内部電極 1 4~2 8 がコンデンサの電極となるので、これら内部電極 1 4~2 8 間において、図 3 に示すように相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に一対の流路部 4 0 A、4 0 Bがそれぞれ配置されることになる。これに伴って、セラミック層 1 2 Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極にそれぞれ配置される流路部 4 0 A、4 0 B同士間でも、電流の流れる方向が逆となるので、磁束が互い相殺されて等価直列インダクタンスが一層低減されるようになる。

【0041】この一方、本実施の形態では、複数の内部 10 電極14~28にそれぞれ切込部39が形成されて内部 電極14~28内の電流の流れる路である一対の流路部40A、40Bが細長く繋がることで、等価直列抵抗が 増加する。以上より、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサ10は、デカップリングコンデンサとして好適なように、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになった。

【0042】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第2の実施の形態を図4及び図5に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。

【0043】図5に示すように本実施の形態では、第1の内部電極14から第8の内部電極28までの8枚の内部電極0他に、第1の内部電極14の上側に内部電極42を有すると共に、第4の内部電極20と第5の内部電極22との間に内部電極44を有していて、計10枚の内部電極を有する構造になっている。そして、内部電極42には、手前側の端部から左側方向に引き出される引出部42Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図4に示30す誘電体素体12の左側の側面12Cには、この引出部42Aに接続される端子電極45が配置されている。

【0044】また、内部電極44には、奥側の端部から右側方向に引き出される引出部44Aが形成されていて、これに対応して図4に示す誘電体素体12の右側の側面12Cには、この引出部44Aに接続される端子電極46が配置されている。この一方、これら内部電極42及び内部電極44にも、それぞれ上字形に切り込む形の切込部39が形成されていて、この切込部39を挟んだ内部電極42、44の部分を一対の流路部40A、4400Bが構成している。

【0045】従って、本実施の形態も第1の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタンスが低減される作用を奏するが、内部電極の枚数が多い分だけ静電容量が大きくなると共に、左右の側面12Cを利用することで、更に多くの端子電極を配置できるようになって省スペース化が図られることになる。

【0046】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第3の実施の形態を図6及び図7に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の50

符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図7に示すように本実施の形態では、第1の内部電極52及び第2の内部電極54の2枚の内部電極を有しているが、この内の第1の内部電極52の手前側及び奥側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、第1の内部電極52に4つの引出部52Aが形成されている。

【0047】また、第2の内部電極54の手前側及び奥側からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Bに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、第2の内部電極54に4つの引出部54Aが形成されている。但し、これら第2の内部電極54の引出部54Aは、第1の内部電極52の引出部52Aと等間隔に配置されているものの、引出し位置がずれていて、同一側面に向かって引き出される引出部同士は第1の実施の形態と同様に相互に重ならずに位置している。

【0048】そして、図6に示すように、誘電体素体12の手前側及び奥側の側面12Bには、第1の内部電極52の4つの引出部52Aにそれぞれ接続される4つの端子電極56及び、第2の内部電極54の4つの引出部54Aにそれぞれ接続される4つの端子電極58が、それぞれ配置されている。従って、これら端子電極56、58は、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内に複数設けられているものの、同一の側面12B内で隣り合う端子電極56、58同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されることになる。

【0049】この一方、これら第1の内部電極52及び第2の内部電極54にも、切込部39が形成されているが、本実施の形態では、一つの内部電極に切込部39が複数である3つづつそれぞれ手前側と奥側との間で延びるように設けられ、これに伴って流路部40が4つ形成されている。従って、本実施の形態も第1の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタンスが低減される作用を奏するが、本実施の形態では、一つの内部電極に切込部39が3つ設けられるのに伴って流路部40が4つ形成されることになるので、磁束を相殺する効果が高まり、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層増大するようになる。

【0050】さらに、本実施の形態では、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B内で隣り合う端子電極56、58同士が相互に異なる内部電極52、54に接続されているので、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10への通電の際に、隣り合う端子電極56、58の極性が相互に異なって交互に正負極に順次なる形で、電流が流される。この結果、引出部52A、54Aで発生する磁束が相互に逆向きに引出部内に流れる電流によって互いに打ち消し合い、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層確実に生じるようになる。

【0051】この一方、本実施の形態では、内部電極5 2、54にそれぞれ切込部39が形成されて内部電極5

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2、54内の電流の流れる路である複数の流路部40が 細長く繋がることで、等価直列抵抗が増加する。以上より、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10 は、デカップリングコンデンサとして好適なように、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加 されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになった。

【0052】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第4の実施の形態を図8及び図9に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第3の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省10略する。図9に示すように本実施の形態では、上から順に第1の内部電極62、第2の内部電極64、第3の内部電極66及び第4の内部電極68の4枚の内部電極を有しているが、この内の第1の内部電極62の左右からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Cに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、第1の内部電極62に4つの引出部62Aが形成されている。また、第2の内部電極64の左右からそれぞれ誘電体素体12の側面12Cに向かって電極が2箇所づつ引き出されることで、第2の内部電極64に4つの引出部64Aが形成されて20いる。

【0053】但し、これら第2の内部電極64の引出部64Aは、第1の内部電極62の引出部62Aと等間隔に配置されているが、引出し位置がずれていて、同一側面に向かって引き出される引出部62A、64A同士は第1の実施の形態と同様に相互に重ならずに位置している。そして、図8に示すように、誘電体素体12の左右の側面12Cには、第1の内部電極62の引出部62Aに接続される端子電極72及び、第2の内部電極64の引出部64Aに接続される端子電極74が、それぞれ配30置されている。従って、これら端子電極72、74は、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12C内に複数設けられているものの、同一の側面12C内で隣り合う端子電極72、74同士が相互に異なる内部電極62、64に接続されることになる。

【0054】この一方、これら第1の内部電極62及び第2の内部電極64にも切込部39が形成されているが、本実施の形態では、一つの内部電極に切込部39が複数である3つづつそれぞれ左右方向に延びるように設けられ、これに伴って流路部40が4つ形成されている。さらに、第3の内部電極66及び第4の内部電極68は、第3の実施の形態の第1の内部電極52及び第2の内部電極54と同様の構造になっていて、図8に示すように第3の内部電極66が引出部66Aを介して端子電極76と接続されると共に、第4の内部電極68が引出部68Aを介して端子電極78と接続されている。従って、本実施の形態では、直方体である六面体形状とされる誘電体素体12の4つの側面12B、12Cの全てに端子電極72、74、76、78がそれぞれ4個づつ配置されて、省スペース化が図られることになる。

【0055】以上より、本実施の形態も第1の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタンスが低減される等の作用を奏する。さらに、本実施の形態も第3の実施の形態と同様に、一つの内部電極に切込部39が3つ設けられるのに伴って流路部40が4つ形成されることになると共に、誘電体素体12の同一の側面12B、12C内で隣り合う端子電極同士が相互に異なる内部電極に接続されている。この為、磁束を相殺する効果が高まり、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層増大すると共に、等価直列抵抗が増加する効果が一層増大するようになる。

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【0056】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第5 の実施の形態を図10及び図11に基づき説明する。 尚、第1の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には 同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図11 に示すように本実施の形態では、第1の内部電極82及 び第2の内部電極84の2枚の内部電極を有している が、この内の第1の内部電極82の奥側右端部から誘電 体素体12の奥側の側面12Bに向かって電極が1箇所 引き出されることで、第1の内部電極82に1つの引出 部82Aが形成されている。また、第2の内部電極84 の手前側左端部から誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12 Bに向かって電極が1箇所引き出されることで、第2の 内部電極84に1つの引出部84Aが形成されている。 【0057】そして、図10に示すように、誘電体素体 12の奥側の側面12日には、第1の内部電極82の引 出部82Aに接続される1つの端子電極86が、配置さ れており、誘電体素体12の手前側の側面12Bには、 第2の内部電極84の引出部84Aに接続される1つの 端子電極88が、配置されている。つまり、これら端子 電極86、88は、誘電体素体12の相互に対向する一

【0058】この一方、第1の内部電極82には、引出部82Aの右側から手前側方向に延びてから屈曲してU字形となる切り込みが形成され、この切り込みが切込部39Aとされている。さらに、この切込部39A内の部分には、第1の内部電極82の奥側から手前側に延びるような切り込みである切込部39Bが、配置されている。従って、第1の内部電極82に2つの切込部39A、39Bが設けられ、これに伴って図11に示すように屈曲している端部同士で繋がる流路部40が5つ形成されている。

対の側面12Bにそれぞれ設けられることになる。

【0059】他方、第2の内部電極84には、引出部84A寄りの第2の内部電極84の左端側から左右方向に延びると共に先端側を二股とした切り込みである切込部39Aが、設けられている。さらに、この切込部39Aの二股部分の間には、第2の内部電極84の奥側から手前側に延びるような切り込みである切込部39Bが、配置されている。従って、第2の内部電極84にも2つの切込部39A、39Bが設けられ、これに伴って図11

に示すように屈曲している端部同士で繋がる流路部40 が5つ形成されている。

【0060】以上より、各内部電極82、84に2つの切込部39A、39Bが形成され、これら切込部39A、39Bを挟んだ内部電極82、84の部分をそれぞれ5つの流路部40が構成している。そして、これらの流路部40の一端同士がそれぞれ繋がっているので、2つの切込部39A、39Bにより形成されたこれらの流路部40の内の隣合う流路部40間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるのに伴って、図11において電流がジグザグ 10に蛇行しつつ流れるようになっている。従って、本実施の形態も第1の実施の形態と同様に等価直列インダクタンスが低減される作用を奏するが、本実施の形態では、一つの内部電極に2つの切込部39A、39Bが設けられるのに伴って流路部40が5つ形成されることになるので、磁束を相殺する効果がさらに高まり、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層増大するようになる

【0061】また、これに伴って、例えば第1の内部電極82が十極になると同時に第2の内部電極84が一極20になるときには、図11の矢印で示す電流の向きのように、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の流路部40同士間においても相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に、これらの流路部40はそれぞれ内部電極82、84に配置されている。つまり、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の内部電極82、84にそれぞれ配置される流路部40同士間でも、電流の流れる方向が逆となるので、これによっても磁束が互い相殺されて等価直列インダクタンスが一層低減されるようになる。

【0062】この一方、本実施の形態では、内部電極82、84にそれぞれ切込部39A、39Bが形成されて内部電極82、84内の電流の流れる路である複数の流路部40が細長く繋がることで、等価直列抵抗が増加する。以上より、本実施の形態に係る積層セラミックコンデンサである積層コンデンサ80は、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0063】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第6の実施の形態を図12に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の40部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図12に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第2の内部電極84と同一構造の切込部39A、39B及び流路部40が形成されている。

【0064】但し、本実施の形態の引出部82Aは、第 50

1の内部電極82の奥側右端部に配置され、この引出部82A寄りの第1の内部電極82の右端側から左右方向に延びると共に先端側を二股とした切り込みである切込部39Aが、設けられている。さらに、この切込部39Aの二股部分の間には、第1の内部電極82の手前側から奥側に延びるような切り込みである切込部39Bが、配置されている。従って、第1の内部電極82にも2つの切込部39A、39Bが設けられ、これに伴って図12に示すように流路部40が5つ形成されている。

【0065】以上より、本実施の形態においても、各内部電極82、84に2つの切込部39A、39Bが形成され、これらを挟んだ内部電極82、84の部分をそれぞれ5つの流路部40が構成し、これらの流路部40の内の隣合う流路部40間で電流が相互に逆方向に流れるのに伴って、図12において電流がジグザグに蛇行しつつ流れるようになっている。

【0066】また、第5の実施の形態と同様に、図12の矢印で示す電流の向きのように、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の流路部40同士間においても相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形に、これら5つの流路部40はそれぞれ内部電極82、84に配置されている。従って、本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、磁束を相殺する効果がさらに高まり、等価直列インダクタンスを低減する効果が一層増大するようになる。

【0067】この一方、本実施の形態でも、複数の内部電極82、84にそれぞれ切込部39A、39Bが形成されて内部電極82、84内の電流の流れる路である複数の流路部40が細長く繋がることで、等価直列抵抗が増加する。以上より、本実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80も第5の実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0068】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第7の実施の形態を図13に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態を図13に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図13に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第1の内部電極82と同一構造の切込部39A、39B及び流路部40が形成されている。

【0069】但し、本実施の形態の引出部84Aは、第2の内部電極84の手前側右端部に配置され、この引出部84Aの左側から奥側方向に延びると共に先端側を二股とした切り込みである切込部39Aが、設けられている。さらに、この切込部39Aの二股部分の間には、第2の内部電極84の奥側から手前側に延びるような切り

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込みである切込部39Bが、配置されている。従って、第2の内部電極84にも2つの切込部39A、39Bが設けられ、これに伴って図13に示すように流路部40が5つ形成されている。

【0070】この結果、本実施の形態においても、各内部電極82、84に2つの切込部39A、39Bが形成され、これらを挟んだ内部電極82、84の部分をそれぞれ5つの流路部40が構成して、図13において電流がジグザグに蛇行しつつ流れるようになっている。

【0071】また、図13の矢印で示す電流の向きのよ 10 うに、セラミック層12Aを介して隣り合う上下の流路 部40同士間においても相互に逆向きに電流が流れる形 に、これら5つの流路部40はそれぞれ内部電極82、84に配置されている。以上より、本実施の形態に係る 積層コンデンサ80も第5の実施の形態と同様に、より 一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0072】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第8の実施の形態を図14に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の20部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図14に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第1の内部電極82には、第7の実施の形態の第2の内部電極84と同一構造の切込部39A、39B及び流路部40が形成されている。

【0073】一方、本実施の形態の第2の内部電極84にも、先端側を二股とした切り込みである切込部39Aが設けらると共に、この切込部39Aの二股部分の間に切込部39Bが配置されていて、図14に示すように流路部40が複数形成されている。以上より、本実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80も第5の実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0074】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第9の実施の形態を図15に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実 40施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図15に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の各内部電極82、84は一つの切込部39を有するものの、この切込部39が連続して右側に風曲して右回りに形成されている。この為、それぞれの内部電極82、84の複数の流 50

路部40も右回りに細長く繋がるように連続している。 以上より、構造が若干異なるものの、本実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80も第5の実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0075】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第1 0の実施の形態を図16に基づき説明する。尚、第1の 実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一 の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略す る。図16に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形 態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが 形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接 続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84 を有している。そして、本実施の形態の各内部電極8 2、84は左右から一つづつの切込部39A、39Bを 有している。この為、それぞれの内部電極82、84の 流路部40は手前側と奥側との間でジグザグに蛇行しつ つ細長くなるように連続している。以上より、構造が若 干異なるものの、本実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ8 0も第5の実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化 が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の 振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0076】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第1 1の実施の形態を図17に基づき説明する。尚、第1の 実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一 の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略す る。図17に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形 態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが 形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接 続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84 を有している。そして、本実施の形態の各内部電極8 2、84は手前側及び奥側から三つの切込部39を有し ている。この為、それぞれの内部電極82、84の流路 部40は左右方向にジグザグに蛇行しつつ細長くなるよ うに連続している。以上より、構造が若干異なるもの の、本実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80も第5の実 施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだ けでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制で きるようになる。

【0077】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第12の実施の形態を図18に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図18に示すように本実施の形態では、それぞれ一つの引出部91A、92A、93A、94Aが形成された4枚の内部電極91、92、93、94を有している。そして、最上部の内部電極91は第8の実施の形態の第2の内部電極84と逆のパターンとされ、上から二番目の内部電極92は第6の実施の形態の第1の内部電極82と逆のパターンとされている。また、上から三番

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目の内部電極93は第8の実施の形態の第1の内部電極82と同一のパターンとされ、最下部の内部電極94は第6の実施の形態の第2の内部電極84と同一のパターンとされている。

【0078】この為、内部電極が4枚有ることから、図示しないものの端子電極は二つの側面に2つづつ配置されることになる。以上より、内部電極が4枚有るものの、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10もこれらの実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振10動を抑制できるようになる。

【0079】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第13の実施の形態を図19に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態を図19に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図19に示すように本実施の形態では、それぞれ一つの引出部91A、92A、93A、94Aが形成された4枚の内部電極91、92、93、94を有している。そして、最上部の内部電極91は第1の実施の形態の第4の内部電極92は第1の実施の形態の第8の内部電極28と逆のパターンとされている。また、上から三番目の内部電極93は第1の実施の形態の第5の内部電極22と逆のパターンとされ、最下部の内部電極94は第1の実施の形態の第1の内部電極94は第1の実施の形態の第1の内部電極94は第1の実施の形態の第1の内部電極94は第1の実施の形態の第1の内部電極94は

【0080】この為、内部電極が4枚有ることから、図示しないものの端子電極は二つの側面に2つづつ配置されることになる。以上より、内部電極が4枚有るものの、本実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10もこれらの実施の形態と同様に、より一層の低ESL化が図られるだけでなくESRが増加されて、電源電圧の振動を抑制できるようになる。

【0081】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第14の実施の形態を図20に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図20に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接40続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第1の内部電極82の手前側の中央部に一つの引出部82Aが引き出され、第2の内部電極84の奥側の左右にそれぞれ一つづつの引出部84Aが引き出されている。

【0082】また、手前側から奥側へ延びる二つの切込部39A、39Bを第1の内部電極82が有し、奥側から手前側へ延びる二つの切込部39A、39Bを第2の内部電極84が有している。この為、それぞれの内部電極82、84の複数の流路部40はジグザグに蛇行しつ50

つ細長くなるように連続しており、第5の実施の形態と同様な作用を奏することになる。

【0083】次に、本発明に係る積層型電子部品の第15の実施の形態を図21に基づき説明する。尚、第1の実施の形態及び第5の実施の形態で説明した部材と同一の部材には同一の符号を付して、重複した説明を省略する。図21に示すように本実施の形態も第5の実施の形態と同様に、端子電極86に接続される引出部82Aが形成された第1の内部電極82及び、端子電極88に接続される引出部84Aが形成された第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第2の内部電極84を有している。そして、本実施の形態の第2の内部電極84には、第14の実施の形態の第1の内部電極82と同一構造の切込部39A、39B及び流路部40が形成されている。

【0084】一方、本実施の形態の第1の内部電極82にも、奥側から手前側へ延びる一つの切込部39A及び、手前側から奥側へ延びる一つの39Bを第1の内部電極82が有している。この為、それぞれの内部電極82、84の複数の流路部40はジグザグに蛇行しつつ細長くなるように連続しており、第5の実施の形態と同様な作用を奏することになる。

【0085】次に、実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10と他のコンデンサとの間での等価値列インダクタンス値を比較する試験を行った結果を下記に示す。尚、ここで比較される他のコンデンサとして、低ESL化された多端子型積層コンデンサである図30に内部構造を示す第1の従来例のコンデンサ及び図31に内部構造を示す第2の従来例のコンデンサを試験した。これに対して、実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10として、第1実施の形態及び第3実施の形態のものをそれぞれ試験した。尚、試験に用いた各コンデンサは3216タイプで静電容量が1 μ Fとされるものである。ここで3216タイプとは、縦が3.2mmで横が1.6mmの大きさのものを言う。

【0086】この試験の結果、第1の従来例の等価直列インダクタンスは112pHであり、第2の従来例の等価直列インダクタンスは105pHであった。これに対して、第1の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の等価直列インダクタンスは65pHであり、第3の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10の等価直列インダクタンスは83pHであった。つまり、実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサ10の等価直列インダクタンスが従来例のコンデンサに比較して明らかに小さくなったことが確認された。

【0087】一方、実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80と従来例のコンデンサとの間での等価直列抵抗値及び等価直列インダクタンス値を比較する試験を行った結果を下記に示す。尚、ここで比較される従来例のコンデンサとして、図27及び図28に示す積層セラミックコンデンサ100を試験した。これに対して、実施の形態に

係る積層セラミックコンデンサとして、第5の実施の形態のものを試験した。この試験の結果、従来例の等価値列抵抗値は6.5 m Ω であり、等価値列インダクタンスは1420 p Hであった。これに対して、第5の実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80の等価値列抵抗値は56.2 m Ω であり、等価値列インダクタンスは405 p Hであった。

【0088】つまり、第5の実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80によれば、従来例と比較してESRが増加しESLが低減されることが確認された。尚、このESR 10の値は図22に示す自己共振周波数f。における値であり、また、試験に用いた各コンデンサは3216タイプで、従来例の静電容量値は1.05 μ Fとされ、第5の実施の形態の静電容量値は1.02 μ Fとされた。

【0089】さらに、図23に示す模擬回路にて本発明の第5の実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサ80の効果を確認した結果を図24に示す。つまり、電流iの変化に伴って、従来例を使用した場合に発生した図24(A)に示す電圧Vの振動が、第5の実施の形態のものでは図24(B)に示すように発生しておらず、実施の形態の20積層コンデンサ80がデカップリングコンデンサに適していることが確認された。

【0090】尚、上記実施の形態に係る多端子型積層コンデンサ10や積層コンデンサ80は、8枚、10枚、2枚或いは4枚の内部電極14~28を有する構造とされているものの、内部電極の枚数はこれらの枚数に限定されず、さらに多くの枚数としても良い。また、切込部の数も上記実施の形態で説明したものに限定されず、例えば2個或いは4個以上の数としても良い。

[0091]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、より一層の低ESL化を図るだけでなく、ESRを増加させて電源電圧の振動を抑制した積層型電子部品を提供することが可能となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す断面図であって、図2の1-1矢視線 断面に対応する図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図3】第1の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 製造工程において用いられる複数枚のセラミックグリー ンシート及び電極形状を示す分解斜視図である。

【図4】本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図5】第2の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 分解斜視図である。

【図6】本発明の第3の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図7】第3の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 50

分解斜視図である。

【図8】本発明の第4の実施の形態に係る多端子型積層 コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図9】第4の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの 分解斜視図である。

【図10】本発明の第5の実施の形態に係る積層コンデンサを示す斜視図である。

【図11】第5の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解斜 視図である。

) 【図12】第6の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解斜 視図である。

【図13】第7の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解斜相図でする

【図14】第8の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解斜 視図である。

【図15】第9の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解斜 視図である。

【図16】第10の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解 斜視図である。

0 【図17】第11の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解 斜視図である。

【図18】第12の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの分解斜視図である。

【図19】第13の実施の形態の多端子型積層コンデンサの分解斜視図である。

【図20】第14の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解 斜視図である。

【図21】第15の実施の形態の積層コンデンサの分解 斜視図である。

30 【図22】コンデンサのインピーダンス特性を表すグラフを示した図である。

【図23】模擬回路を示す回路図である。

【図24】電流波形及び電圧波形を示すチャート図であって、(A)は従来例のチャート図であり、(B)は本発明の第5の実施の形態の積層コンデンサのチャート図である。

【図25】従来例の積層セラミックコンデンサを採用した回路図である。

【図26】従来例の積層セラミックコンデンサを採用し 40 た回路における負荷電流と電源電圧との関係を表すグラ フを示した図である。

【図27】従来例の積層セラミックコンデンサを示す斜 視図である。

【図28】従来例の積層セラミックコンデンサの分解斜 視図である。

【図29】従来例の多端子型積層コンデンサを示す斜視 図である。

【図30】第1の従来例の多端子型積層コンデンサの分解斜視図である。

【図31】第2の従来例の多端子型積層コンデンサの分

解斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

10 多端子型積層コンデンサ

12 誘電体素体

12A セラミック層

14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28

内部電極

31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38

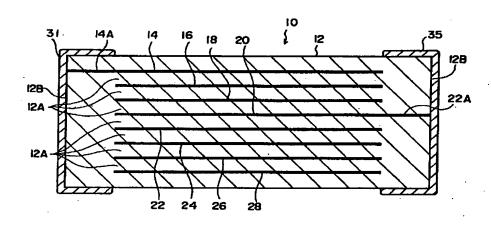
端子電極

3 9 切込部

40A、40B 流路部

80 積層コンデンサ

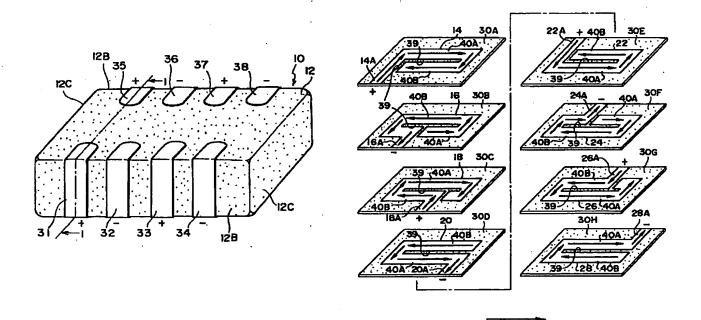
【図1】



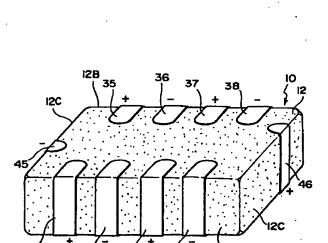
【図2】

【図3】

電流の向き

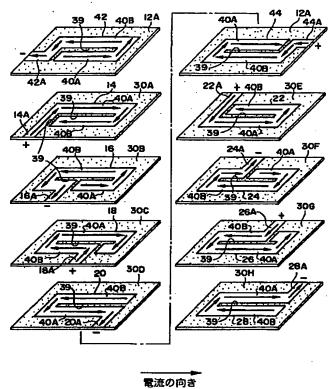


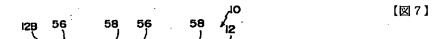
【図4】

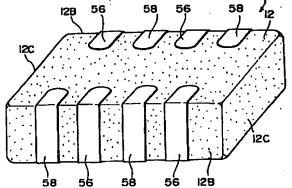


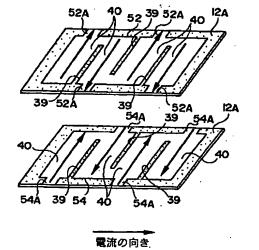
【図6】

【図5】



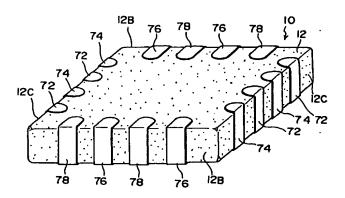




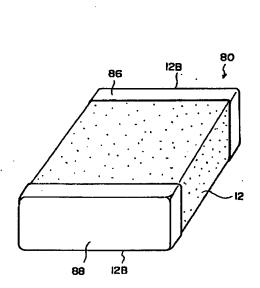


[図8]

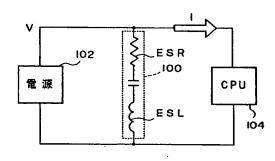


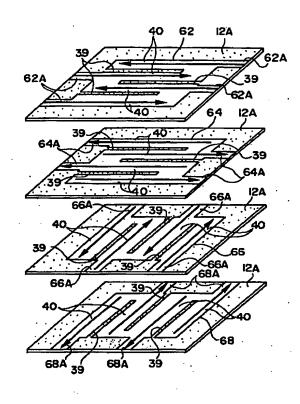


【図10】

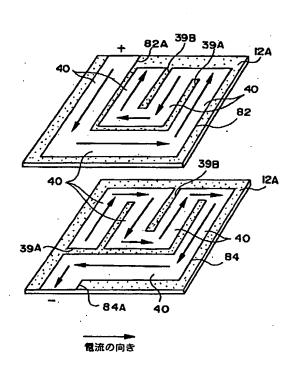


【図25】

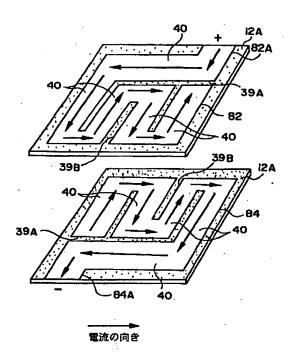




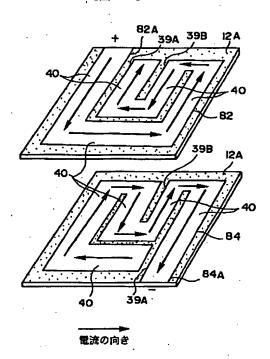
【図11】



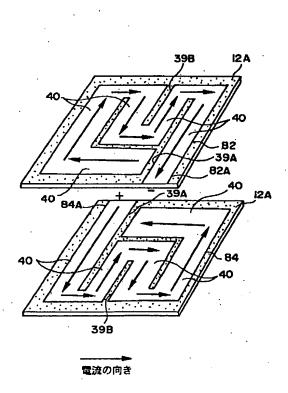
【図12】



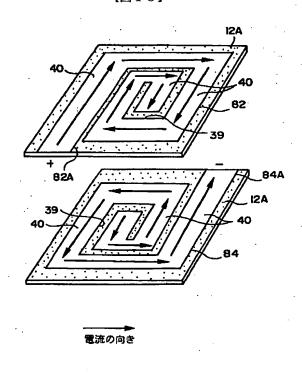
[図13]



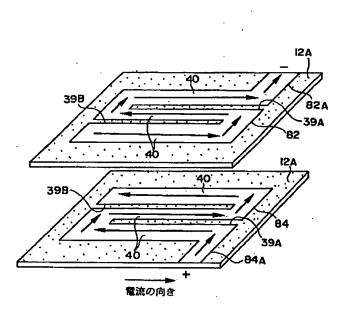
【図14】



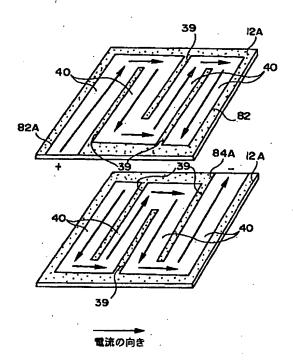
【図15】



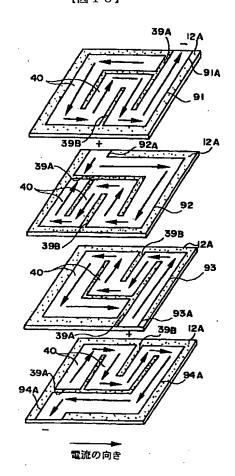
【図16】



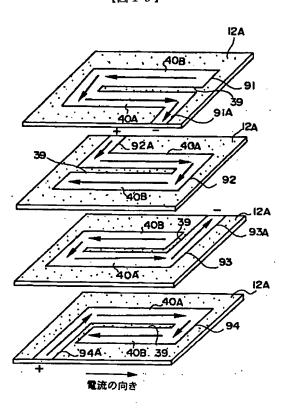
【図17】



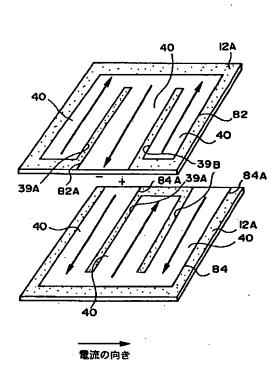
【図18】



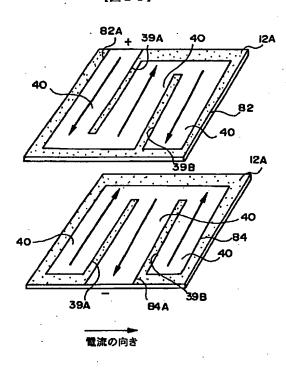
【図19】



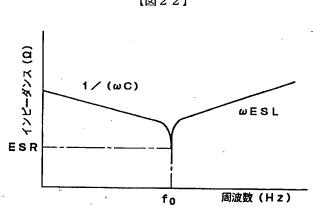
[図20]



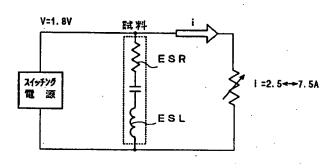
【図21】



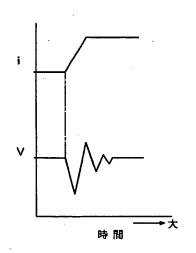
【図22】



【図23】



【図26】



【図24】

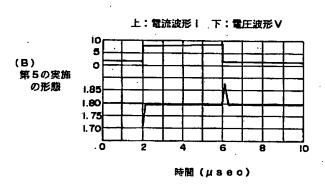
上:電流波形 I 下:電圧波形 V

(A)

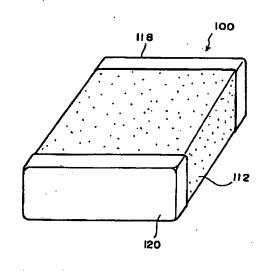
従来例

1.85
1.80
1.75
1.70
0 2 4 6 8 10

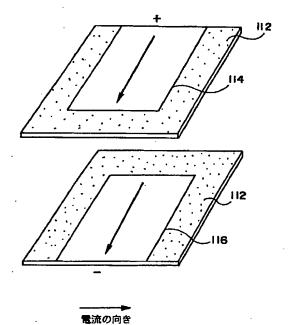
時間 (μsec)



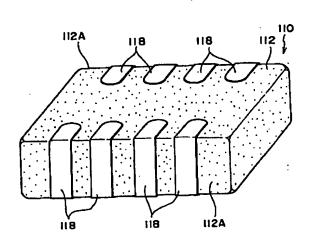
【図27】



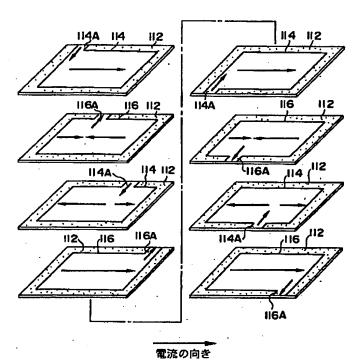
【図28】



【図29】



[図30]



[図31]

